

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

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VOLUME 8
No. 4



DECEMBER
1947

Farm · Home · School

*Season's
Greetings*



**SINCE
1858**

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Christmas in a Hungry World

(Contributed)

A Christmas editorial should, of course, mention Dickens and, if possible, "A Christmas Carol." So we might as well begin by reminding you of the ghostly scene in the last part of Stave One. This is the way Dickens describes it: "The air was filled with phantoms, wandering hither and thither in restless haste, and moaning as they went. Every one of them wore chains like Marley's Ghost; some few (they might be guilty governments) were linked together; none were free. Many had been personally known to Scrooge in their lives. He had been quite familiar with one old ghost, in a white waistcoat, with a monstrous iron safe attached to its ankle, who cried piteously at being unable to assist a wretched woman with an infant, whom it saw below, upon a door-step. The misery with them all was, clearly, that they sought to interfere, for good, in human matters, and had lost the power forever."

So much for Dickens. What has that to do with this Christmas of the year 1947? Just this: that among us there is something of that same misery. So many of us, too, would interfere, for good, in so much of what is happening in the world, and help to set it right, and we seem to have lost the power. There is not a great deal that we as men and women can do for good in so many human matters. We cannot do much about the incessant wrangling in the United Nations. We cannot do much to stop the incipient Holy War in the Middle East. Nor can we do very much about the disturbances in China and in divided India. What is most serious, we cannot, it seems, do much to dissipate the awful fear that has gripped men as they contemplate a future War of the Atoms.

We cannot interfere for good in certain human matters, and must leave them for the expert. But there is one field in which every person can and must interfere for good. We can help to feed and to clothe some of the hungry and some of the naked in our world. We can help, most of all, the children. The executive secretary of the Canadian Save the Children Fund writes that thousands in Europe are on the verge of starvation. Other thousands are actually dying from hunger and disease. In Middle and East Europe she reports that the children have the yellowish skin of semi-starvation. One worker in the field comments thus: "It is so common to say one is "starved" when one hasn't had any lunch or

when it is a question of getting rid of surplus weight. To get any real idea we should try to imagine our own child standing on shaky legs with a blown up stomach, look in the eye both frozen and stiff. The child becomes afraid, grasps slowly what he is told and falls into spasmodic attacks of crying and laughter, all evidences of lost mental balance."

Miss Turner reports that Rumanian children are hungry enough to eat clay and the bark of trees and to try to subsist on a "bread" made of lime and sunflower seeds. A large load of baby clothes was sent to a small Rumanian town. When the clothes arrived there were no children left. They had all died. A more recent report of conditions shows the need still to be desperate.

In Germany there is no fresh milk for children over six. French children are almost altogether without milk. In Austria, when it is available, (and it seldom is), school children from 6 to 14 years of age are given only one-half pint of skim milk on their ration. We can help in all this by giving to the Canadian Save the Children Fund. And we can help in the matter of clothing for the naked. Miss Turner writes: "Everywhere there is an acute shortage of warm clothing and shoes, even in Holland and Denmark. Thirty thousand pairs of shoes are urgently needed in Vienna alone this winter or children will not be able to get to the Feeding Centres for the daily meal which means so much to them. In a children's hospital in Graz, Austria, babies with diarrhoea can only be changed three times a day and once during the night because there are so few diapers. There is no oil to relieve the misery of chafed little bodies. Families are forced to live in old air raid shelters and in cellars of bombed buildings. In winter the walls are sheets of ice. Usually there is no running water or sanitation. People are terrified of the winter for there is no prospect of any coal. Needless to say under such conditions, thousands of children will die this winter from hunger, disease and cold, unless help is sent to them at once."

Through local organizations in the community, in the church, or directly, every one of us can make his effort count. Let us start it with Christmas, if we have not already been sending food or clothing to Britain or Europe. Let us start it with Christmas. But let us keep at it as long as the need exists and we are called upon for help.

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The Farmer's in a Squeeze

It costs \$4 more to raise a B-1 hog and 26 cents more to produce 100 pounds of fluid milk since the feed grain ceilings and subsidies were removed. Some decisive steps are needed to bolster up the foundations of our livestock industry.

by J. S. Cram

THE Canadian livestock industry has had a severe jolt—a jolt which was felt immediately by every livestock producer buying coarse grains, and which will be felt sooner or later by those who eat our milk and meat products.

The shock came without warning on October 22, when the Dominion Government removed the price ceilings from meats, meat products and coarse grains. At the same time, the subsidies on feed grains were discontinued.

The removal of ceilings from both livestock and feed grain may seem like a fair approach. But while grain prices actually rose sharply, the lifting of the ceilings on livestock was purely nominal, since we are not permitted to export meat to the United States, and the United Kingdom contract prices establish our domestic prices.

That this extension of the government's general policy of decontrol has important implications for the income of livestock, dairy and poultry farmers has been shown by a study undertaken in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Macdonald College. This study shows that the government's action will probably have serious effects on our output of these products, and on our ability to meet export obligations. And it will undoubtedly add to the rising cost of living.

Since March there had been a ceiling of 93 cents per bushel for barley and 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ for oats. In addition,

livestock producers who bought their feed grain received a subsidy of 25 cents a bushel on barley and 10 cents on oats. This made the net costs 68 cents for barley and 54 cents for oats on a Fort William basis.

But when these ceilings were removed, and trading in coarse grains was resumed on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, 3 C.W. barley went up to about \$1.25 a bushel, and 3 C.W. oats to 85 cents.

Recognizing that this rise in feed prices might have serious implications, Professors D. L. MacFarlane and G. L. Burton of the Agricultural Economics Department at Macdonald decided to investigate the situation. They found that the cost of feeding a 200 pound B-1 hog had been increased by about \$4.00, and that there had been a rise of about 26 cents in the cost of producing 100 pounds of fluid milk. These increased costs were based entirely on the rise in feed prices, which had also brought about substantial increases in the cost of producing poultry and eggs.

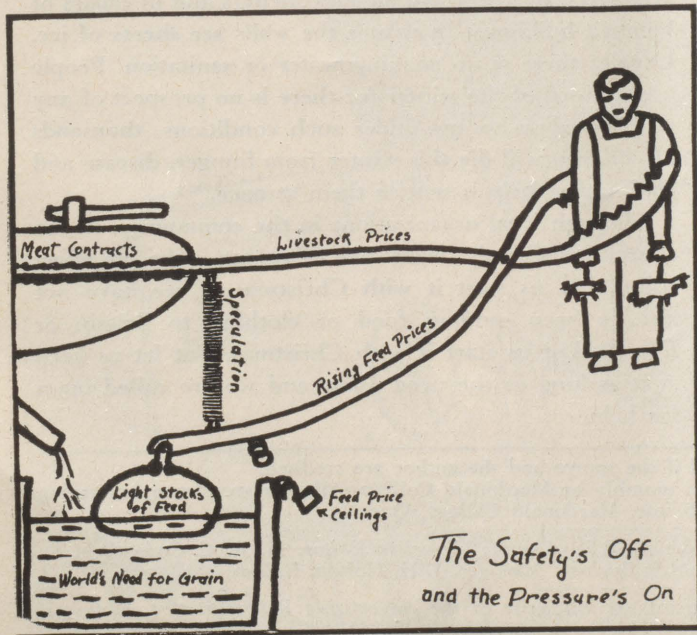
Hog Men Hardest Hit

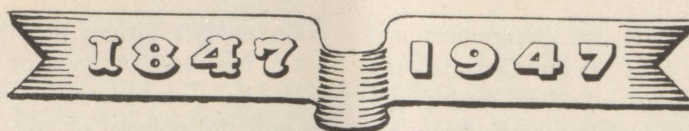
The study shows that hog producers took the worst blow, being subjected to a three-way squeeze. The cost of feed had gone up, market prices had been depressed and farmers took extra losses during the packing plant strike. Hogs that were ready for market in September and early October could not be sold, because the plants were closed. And when the plants reopened many of these pigs had passed the weight limit for top prices and premiums.

Besides the loss involved in the less economical use of grain in feeding these pigs for extra days or weeks, the farmer had another setback. When plants reopened after the strike the big backlog of hogs on the market kept prices from reacting to an increase in the contract price for bacon.

Of course, the decontrol policy cannot be blamed for the consequences of the strike. But the two, coming together, succeeded in squeezing the hog raiser uncomfortably tight. As one result, weanling pigs in many places dropped to as low as \$1.00 per head.

It is difficult to believe that the Dominion Government could not foresee these consequences when it decided on its policy of decontrol. It may have used this method to force down our output of livestock products to match our reduced supply of feed grains. This year's coarse grain shortage might have made it difficult to feed out to normal market weights all the animals that





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IN 1847, when Daniel Massey opened his first shop at Newcastle, Ontario, and Alanson Harris began to make plows and hay rakes at Beamsville, it is not likely that either man visualized modern farm machinery as we know it in 1947. But both men clearly saw the need for greater farm output, and both threw themselves into the task of providing facilities to achieve that result.

The developments in farm mechanization which have grown from the pioneer efforts of Massey and Harris are an inspiration and a challenge to agricultural leaders of today . . . and tomorrow.

Agriculture is a dynamic industry and there never will be a time when it will fail to respond to new ideas or new techniques that promote greater production and profit. And Canada is still a young, growing country that provides wide scope for the evolution of new ventures.

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farmers had on hand. Then, too, the government may have wanted to reduce the load on the Canadian taxpayer who, through feed grain subsidies, quality premiums and freight assistance, had been subsidizing the pork consumer both here and in Britain. Although feed grain subsidies have been removed from the list, quality premiums and freight assistance are still in effect.

Even granting the need to reduce our use of feed grains, perhaps there were better ways of accomplishing this end. One possibility would have been to remove the coarse grain subsidies and raise the ceilings sufficiently to permit rising grain prices to offset the removal of this subsidy. Taking the lid right off feed grain prices was an extreme type of adjustment. Moreover, any adjustment should have been made before farmers began to sell this year's grain.

Grain Growers Hit, Too

Professors MacFarlane and Burton discovered that the livestock man was not the only one to suffer from this method of decontrol. It worked an injustice on the grain grower, as well. During the war prices were set before the beginning of each crop year, or else increases were made retroactive, so that grain growers got the benefit. Farmers had no reason to believe this policy would be discontinued. So this fall they delivered their grain to the elevators in normal quantities right after threshing.

When the decontrol order was issued and coarse grain prices spurted up, farmers who had already disposed of their grain got no benefit from the increase. But the grain trade, which had bought the grain at controlled prices, got a substantial windfall.

The way this adjustment was handled has created great uncertainty within the agricultural industry. To overcome this uncertainty the government should inform farmers on how much and what kinds of products are needed. Some positive encouragement to follow its lead might be given by guaranteeing in advance minimum prices for meats and milk products, and providing adequate supplies of feed grain through a storage program.

Unless something of the sort is done the fulfilment of our export contracts, on which our livestock program has been largely based, will be further endangered. These contracts have been quite effective in stabilizing our markets. The announcement of contract prices in advance has given farmers a pretty good idea of what they could expect to get for their livestock the following year. So anything that undermines these contracts is likely to mean less stability in our livestock industry.

It will be impossible to repair some of the damage that has been done to our farmers, and through them to the rest of the country by the feed grain debacle. But we should at least be able to learn enough from this situation to avert a recurrence. The present shortage of

grain raises a serious problem that is likely to appear again; but there are ways of minimizing its effects.

We have no authority over the weather, so we cannot control the volume of any year's crop. Still, it is not necessary to leave our livestock production at the mercy of every change in yield. The Macdonald economists suggest that such weather-produced fluctuations could be offset by storage of feed grains. They believe that a good storage program, combined with forward price agreements, could help considerably in solving the larger problem of achieving a greater degree of efficiency and stability for the agricultural industry.

People Worth Watching



H. H. Hannam

Canadian Spokesman

What is a Canadian farmer? Ask 10 people in different parts of the country, and you'll get ten different answers. He's a dairy farmer. He's an orchardist. He's a wheat producer. He spends much of his time logging or finishing or mining or hunting to augment what he can grow on a few acres.

Each of these kinds of farming is typical of some part of Canada. Each farmer is partly a producer, partly a consumer of other farmers' products. One has feed grain to sell, so he wants a high price. One must buy all his feed, so he wants the price kept low. Or it may be milk or meat or fruit of anything else grown on Canadian farms. So the immediate interests of farmers in one section of Canada may seem directly opposed to those in another section—or even on adjoining farms.

Anyone familiar with this diversity of interests finds it quite amazing that 400,000 Canadian farmers are working together in a single organization toward a common long-term objective—a better deal for farmers as a whole, no matter what their specialties may be. But anyone who decides that it must be due to some leader with an overpowering personality, who makes decisions and then talks farmers into accepting them, will be surprised when he learns the truth.

The leader of this movement owes his success to his knowledge of Canadian agriculture and world conditions as a whole, his sympathy for the aims and aspirations of farmers, his ability to bring out essential facts and his unerring judgment of majority opinion.

The man who has represented Canadian farmers nationally and internationally for the last nine years is Herbert H. Hannam, president and managing director of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Born on a farm in Western Ontario, he still has a place of his own, from which he drives to his Ottawa office each morning. But although he's never let himself get far from the land, Herb Hannam has managed to sandwich in a wide range of experience without which he would not have been properly prepared for his present job.

His active life started with five years of rural teach-

ing—four in Ontario and one in Saskatchewan. Then followed a degree course at O.A.C. and two years as livestock editor of a farm magazine before he plunged into farm organization work by becoming educational secretary of the United Farmers of Canada in 1928. Between then and 1943 he became secretary-treasurer of the UFO, secretary of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, president of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, vice-president and managing director of the CFA.

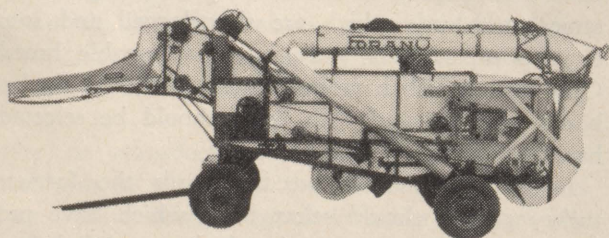
Along the way he founded the Rural Co-operator, did considerable writing on the farm movement, studied co-operation in Western Europe, and became chairman of the executive committee of the National Farm Radio Forum.

Then began a series of appointments which recognized Mr. Hannam as the official spokesman of Canadian farmers—the first time anyone had ever received such recognition from our government. In 1943 he was named chairman of the National Advisory Committee to the Canadian Food Board and the Canadian Minister of Agriculture. He has been a member of the Canadian delegations to the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, and to the sessions of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

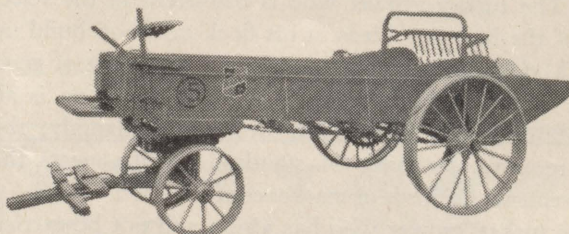
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Believing that national organization of farmers was not enough to stabilize markets and make the best use of our resources, Mr. Hannam was very active in helping to bring together farm groups all over the world. The outcome of their meeting in London in 1946 was the formation of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Mr. Hannam's activity in bringing about this world movement was recognized by his election as third vice-president of the IFAP.

That is the record of the president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, who is respected alike by labour, industry and government here in Canada, and by agricultural leaders the world over.

New Job for J. G. Taggart

J. G. Taggart has been appointed Director-general Agricultural Services, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The Department's first Director-in-Chief is to assist the Deputy Minister, Dr. G. S. H. Barton, in administering and co-ordinating the services and branches of the Department. Mr. Taggart will act as the Department's representative on major inter-departmental meetings.

Mr. Taggart, who will soon take up his new duties, is presently Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Support Board.

The Way to Success With Turkeys

Rapid progress has been made by turkey breeders. Its secret is careful selection of breeding stock, and the type of management that will give the birds a chance to produce their best results.

by A. G. Taylor

TURKEY raising in Canada is developing into a big industry and each year sees further advancement in this work. Twenty years ago the breeding flock of turkeys on many farms consisted of one male and four to ten females, whereas now many turkey raisers have half a dozen breeding pens of turkeys; and a considerable number of turkey farms have hundreds of breeding birds each.

The development of the turkey industry is dependent, to a very large extent, on the successful management of the breeding flock over a period of years; and selection of the breeding birds is of paramount importance. The turkey grower who is consistent in the selection of the breeding birds in his flock can soon build up a high class line. But to do this he must be a good judge of birds and have an ideal in mind. Type is all important in turkey breeding work; and happily, the type required for birds of standard quality meets the requirements for birds of market conformation.

The turkey grower who has vision will not be carried away by whims but will pursue a moderate course in the selection of his birds. The standard weights for turkeys are ever being discussed. Some want the weights increased, while others are advocating smaller turkeys. But the standard weights we now have do not seem to be far astray, and have served as the basis upon which a turkey industry valued at over \$200,000,000 has been built up on this continent.

Drastic changes in type are ill-advised and sooner or later will lead to trouble. Experience has shown that the long-legged, long-necked type of turkey is a slow developing bird. If properly cared for it will make a



A breeding pen of mature females at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

very large bird; but in this sense size is a detriment, as slow-developing birds make unprofitable gains at the same time, birds which are short-legged and squatty develop prematurely and make questionable breeders. Only birds which have moderately long, straight breast bones, well covered with flesh, should be selected as breeders.

In the selection of breeding birds the farmer or turkey grower should select birds which have proper symmetry. This means birds which are well balanced, with the neck fitted into the body properly by blending at the shoulders, and with the legs placed squarely under the bird. Avoid birds with legs placed so far back on the body that they waddle like ducks. One of the most undesirable characters in breeding turkeys, either males or females, is crooked hocks. Any bird that does not stand straight on its legs, regardless of its breeding or feather markings, should be kept out of the breeding pen.

Age and maturity are factors of first importance in breeding turkeys. Cockerels which are well developed make very desirable breeders. As a class they give

higher fertility than older males. More females can be mated with cockerels than with older birds and in a commercial way this a factor worthy of consideration. Yearling cocks which have given outstanding fertility as cockerels and are themselves quality specimens can well be retained as breeding males. But two-year-old or older males must possess some outstanding quality to warrant their being retained in the breeding flock. When they are kept they should be mated with only a few outstanding females, and an early check made on the fertility of the eggs.

Pullets which are well developed and properly handled during the winter and breeding season make good breeders. They lay earlier in the season and produce more eggs than do yearling or older females. In a commercial way hatching eggs can be produced more economically from pullets than from older females. Yearling females produce larger eggs than do pullets, although the supply will be hardly as great. Older females may be retained as breeders if their individual records are good enough, always keeping in mind that as age increases the number of eggs per year decreases and fertility becomes more questionable.

For Strongest Poult

The strongest poult will invariably be produced by the yearling or two-year-old females mated with yearling males. Good yearling females mated with well-developed cockerels produce excellent poult which may equal in quality those produced by mature birds, and in all probability the cockerel mating will give higher fertility in the eggs produced.

Turkey breeding units should not be made too large. One male to ten or twelve females makes a satisfactory breeding pen. Well developed cockerels which show exceptional vigour often give good fertility when mated with fifteen or eighteen females but generally it will be found that the smaller matings give the best results. It is a good practice to keep one or more spare males to be used if the head of any breeding pen fails to measure up to expectations. This is a much better plan than dividing the females up into existing pens. Once the mating has been done and the pens have settled down to business it is well to leave them undisturbed.

Under no consideration should immature or late hatched birds be allowed in the breeding pens. Should the farmer have birds, particularly males that are late hatched, which possess some very desirable character and which it is hoped to use, the wise plan is to hold the bird over, let it develop the following season and then breed it as a mature bird. Under proper management this seldom occurs as the normal breeding season produces the best individual.

The writer is a strong advocate against inbreeding in turkeys. Even linebreeding is not advised except in the hands of expert turkey men. These men have learned by experience the many pitfalls to be encountered in such an undertaking, and practice linebreeding only to fix some particular character. In commercial turkey raising inbreeding or linebreeding have no place.

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When breeding turkeys are well developed before winter sets in they should be fed on nourishing foods, but care should be taken to keep them from getting over-fat. Breeding birds should be allowed in the open daily throughout the winter so that they can take plenty of exercise. They should not be confined to the breeding pens until the start of the breeding season. Where several breeding males are used they should be grouped together and separated from the females so as to avoid any mating taking place until the breeding pens are made up. All breeding birds should be put in their respective pens at least one month before laying commences.

Stock Poisoned by Sprays

Several cases of live-stock poisoning have been investigated by the Kentville, N.S. Laboratory of the Division of Chemistry, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

In the majority of cases it was found that the animals had gained access to orchard sprays and either ate grass wet with spray drift, or on which spray had dripped from trees, or drank water on top of flotation sulphur barrels, or had access to water contaminated in other ways from spray materials.

Cut Losses from Holding Pigs

Blocked roads or packing plant strikes may delay marketing of hogs. But financial losses from such delays can be avoided, or at least considerably reduced. The secret is to change pigs nearing market weight to a bulkier feed mixture

by G. C. Ashton

PIGS must be within a very narrow weight range when sold, if they are to bring top prices. Unfortunately, as with many other phases of his daily operations, the farmer shipping hogs to market is subject to many conditions beyond his control. One of the factors which frequently works against him is the weather.

Snow-bound highways in winter and water-logged roads in spring are familiar results of the antics of our Canadian weather. Only those who have experienced these conditions can fully appreciate their effectiveness in paralysing transportation. In winter and spring, weeks sometimes pass before blocked roads become passable for livestock, particularly for pigs, which cannot very well be taken to market on foot.

Although beef cattle do not remain in prime shipping condition indefinitely, finished beef can be held on the farm for a longer period than swine without undue lowering of carcass quality. Any reduction in the selling price of the cattle as a result of delayed marketing will usually be from changes in the market prices rather than from a lowering of the grade because of increased fatness.

Grading Factors

Among the factors which the Government hog graders consider when grading the hog carcasses as they move quickly past them on the rail during killing operations in the abattoir are, 1) the length of the carcass, 2) the depth and evenness of the back fat and, 3) the weight of the carcass. The length of the carcass is not markedly changed by a few extra days of feeding when the pig has reached two hundred pounds live weight; but, the depth of the fat along the back and the

weight of the carcass may be increased sharply under these conditions.

Since a narrow range has been rather rigidly set, within which values for these factors must come for any particular carcass grade, marketing weights must be closely controlled if the farmer is to avoid receiving a low grade on his hogs because of too heavy or over-fat carcasses.

Minimum and Maximum Values

A great deal of thought has gone into the Government's hog grading classification in an effort to make it effective in discouraging the marketing of pigs that are either too light or too heavy. The weight requirement for a top- or A-grade carcass is that it must weigh at least 140 pounds but not more than 170 pounds while still hot. While the range here is 30 pounds, the farmer usually hasn't this much to play on.

The average pig at 200 pounds live weight will yield a carcass weighing approximately 155 pounds. Thus the farmer who has 200-pound pigs ready for market and who is suddenly prevented from shipping at this time has an upper range of only 15 pound carcass weight (equal to about 20 pounds live weight) before the maximum of 170 pounds carcass weight is reached. Add another pound to this and the selling price automatically drops to that of the next lower grade, irrespective of any other good qualities in the carcass. If the weight of the carcass happens to increase another 6 pounds to 175 the selling price drops another grade.

Nor is dressed weight the only factor that can lower the grade secured on hogs shipped by a farmer temporarily prevented from marketing at the most desirable

time. For each grade very definite limits have also been set for the depth of back fat. In setting these limits consideration has been given to the fact that the weight of the carcass and the amount of fat it carries are usually closely related. The relationship is not perfect, however, so that carcasses weighing less than 170 pounds frequently carry too much fat to get into the top grade. Thus a delay in marketing may deliver two strikes against the farmer getting top grade for his hogs.

Counteracting Measures

While the farmer has no control over the weather, he can do something about the rate of growth and degree of fattening of pigs while awaiting the opening of roads. There are a number of factors which influence the growth and fattening of swine, among which are temperature, sex, and the kind and amount of feed eaten by the pigs. It is generally realized, of course, that a reduction in the amount of feed consumed by an animal soon shows up in a reduced rate of growth and lessened fat deposition. Recognition of this fact provides the farmer with a simple method of reducing the effect of delayed marketing on the grade, and consequently on the profit he receives on his hogs.

With group-fed animals, however, reduced feed intake is not easy to enforce. When the feed allowance is reduced the more timid animals will get less feed because of being frightened from the feed trough. But the more aggressive, greedy ones may secure as much as

previously or at least more than their allotted share. An effective aid to this situation is to dilute the ordinary ration with some bulky high fiber feedstuff such as ground hay, bran or ground oat hulls. Such a practice permits the pigs to eat their fill; but the energy of the feed is so low as to slow down the growth rate and prevent much fat deposition.

The degree of dilution which will prove effective may be influenced by the length of the expected delay in marketing. Mixing the ordinary fattening ration and the high fiber feeds in equal proportions will usually not give too severe a reduction in the energy content of the rations.

Mixtures Best for Pastures

Farmers who plant mixtures of grasses and legumes for pasture have a much better chance of getting good stands than do farmers who use either alone. One reason, is that the hazards of seeding do not affect all crops and poorly drained spots that will produce alsike clover alike. Alfalfa and red clover may fail on acid and poorly drained spots that will produce alsike clover and grasses successfully.

Mixture of grasses and legumes also are more effective in controlling erosion than are pure stands of legumes. In addition legume-grass mixtures provide a better balance of materials for livestock feed than either grasses or legumes alone.



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Getting the Most from Motors

by J. H. Cooper

ELECTRIC motors offer many advantages. They have relatively few moving parts to get out of order, are easy to start and stop, have large overload capacity for short periods of time, are free from noise or smoke and are one of the cheapest sources of power on the farm.

To most people, an electric motor is just a motor which may be used to power any machine. This is not true; there are several types of electric motor and each type has its own definite characteristics which make it suitable for certain types of work and completely unsuitable for others.

Motors which are powered by individual direct current lighting plants of 1 kilowatt rating should not exceed one-half horse-power. These motors are usually compound-wound. They have good starting characteristics with low starting currents, and also have good speed regulation — they will not “race” when not loaded nor will the speed drop under a slight overload.

The electrical service which is supplied to most farms is single phase alternating current. Therefore AC motors have a much wider and more general application in farming than DC motors.

Split-phase motors are fractional horsepower motors, obtainable in sizes from 1/60 to 1/ H.P., which may be used to operate small churns, emery wheels or grindstones, and fanning mills, or similar machines which will start easily. This type of motor should never be used for machines such as water pumps, air compressors or cream separator. Split-phase motors require a large starting current; if started under a heavy load they are likely to burn out. Their main advantage is the low cost of the

Electric motors come in many sizes and types, each one for a particular type of job. Here's some information that will help you to understand what each can do best, and how it should be handled for the best service.

motor. They are very satisfactory if used as recommended above; they may be connected to either a 110 or 220 volt single-phase line. Their direction of rotation may easily be reversed by inter-changing the leads on the starting coils.

Capacitor motors are designed to have higher starting torque and lower starting current, and are suitable for operating a cream separator, small feed grinder (burr plate), water pump, etc. They have no commutator or starting clutch which might cause interference on the radio and are remarkably quiet-running. They are available in sizes from 1/8 to 3/4 H.P. Either a 110 or 220 volt line may be used to power them.

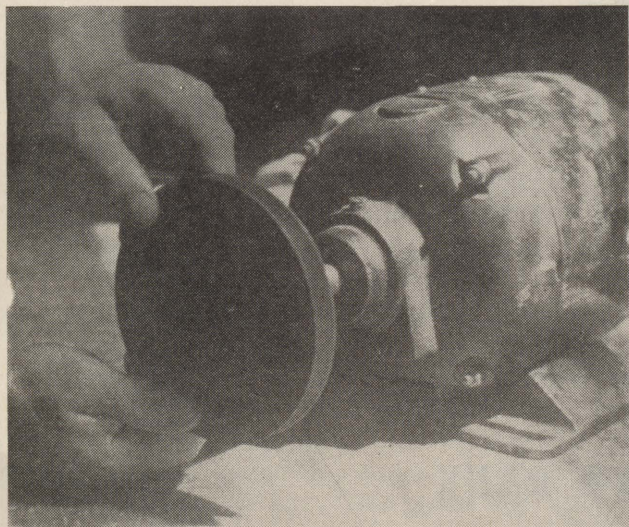
Repulsion induction motors are the type of single phase electric motor which best meets the average power demands for machines on the farm in the larger horsepower sizes. They are available in sizes from 1/6 to 10 horsepower. The smaller sizes may be used on 110 or 220 volts; the larger sizes on 550 volts. These motors have higher starting torque than the capacity motor and also draw less starting current.

Usually a 1/4 horse-power motor will be suitable for any machine which the designer had intended for hand operation.

The following table gives recommended size and type of electric motors for some common applications on the farm:

Machine	Horsepower most used	Recommended Motor-Type
Washing Machine	1/6 or 1/4	Split-phase
Cream Separator	1/6 or 1/4	Capacitor
Churn	1/4	Split-phase
Small Concrete Mixer	1/4 or 1/2	Capacitor
Farm Shop	1/4	Capacitor or Split-phase
Fanning Mill	1/4	Split-phase
Corn Sheller (single hole)	1/4	Capacitor
Fruit or Egg Grader	1/4	Capacitor or Split-phase
Grindstone	1/4	Capacitor or Split-phase
Meat Grinder	1/4	Capacitor
Pump Jack	1/2	Capacitor
Small Feed Grinder (Burr Type)	1/2 or 1	Capacitor

If a motor of 1 horse-power or larger is to be used, the power company which supplies the electrical energy should be consulted before actually buying the motor. This is to ensure that the wiring and transformer which supply current are of ample capacity to furnish electricity to the motor at full voltage. This is very important, because if the voltage drops below the permissible motor rating, the motor will not deliver rated power and frequently burns out.



Machines may be operated at their best speeds by choosing pulleys of the proper sizes for electric motors.

The size of wiring for the transformer to the motor is also important. Table 2 gives maximum distance in feet from motor to transformer when the power supply is 220 volts.

WIRE SIZE SELECTION CHART		For Use When Horsepower and Distance from Motor to Transformer Are Known										
Hp. and Amperes at full load	WIRE SIZE	Maximum distances in feet from motor to transformer—220 VOLTS										
		0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
7½ Hp. 34 Amps.	No. 2											
	" 4											
	" 6											
	" 8											
5 Hp. 23 Amps.	No. 2											
	" 4											
	" 6											
	" 8											
3 Hp. 14 Amps.	No. 4											
	" 6											
	" 8											
	" 10											
2 Hp. 10 Amps.	No. 6											
	" 8											
	" 10											
	" 12											
1½ Hp. 7.6 Amps.	No. 8											
	" 10											
	" 12											
1 Hp. 5½ Amps.	No. 8											
	" 10											
	" 12											
¾ Hp. 4.7 Amps.	No. 10											
	" 12											
	" 14											
¼ to ½ Hp. 1.4 to 3.5 Amps.	No. 10											
	" 12											
	" 14											

For example, a 3 horse-power motor will draw 14 amperes when connected to a 220 volt power line. The longest distance from transformer to motor which a number 8 size copper wire will carry this current is 680 feet. For a 5 horse-power motor the distance is only 400 feet. This distance may be increased by using larger wire sizes. In the above examples, by using a number 4 size wire with the 3 H.P. motor, the distance may be increased to 1000 feet; with the 5 H.P. motor a number 4 size wire enables power to be transmitted to about 960 feet.

Wire sizes are very important. Proper size wire enables the motor to develop its full rated power, and protects it from burning out if operated at rated load.

Protection

In farm use the load on electric motors will fluctuate widely. Short periods of over-loads must be taken care of; but the motor must not be operated continuously under overload or it will run into trouble. If operated continuously under overload the temperature of the motor will rise, and eventually it will burn out.

The best protection for motors against overloading is what is known as a thermal relay, which will stop the motor when it gets too hot. The cost of these thermal

relay units is small and they will permit the operator to forget about overloading danger.

Simple plug or cartridge fuses will not give complete protection for electric motors; they merely protect the wiring system against short-circuits. However, fuses should always be placed in the wiring to protect against this danger.

Installation

While an electric motor will operate under very adverse conditions, wherever possible it should be installed in a spot free from moisture or damp air dust and dirt. If operated out of doors, some suitable covering should be placed over the motor to protect it from the weather.

If the motor has to be placed in moist or dusty spots it is wise to use one that has been designed to operate under such adverse conditions. Such special motors are needed for the ventilating fans in dairy stables feed grinding rooms and pump-pits or wet basements, where the usual type of motor is likely to run into trouble.

The standard motor speeds is 1,750 revolutions per minute. This is rather a high rate of speed — considerably higher than the best operating rates of most farm machines. However, this speed may be controlled by the use of the proper sized pulleys on the electric motor and on the driven machine. Vee-belt and pulleys are usually recommended for this reduction in speed.

When properly installed and used, electric motors require very little attention. Lubrication of the bearings or bushings is probably the most important single item for successful operation. For motors with bushings or sleeve bearings a light motor oil is recommended. Motors with ball-bearings need a special grease and it is sometimes necessary to dismantle, clean and then repack the bearings with grease. A common cause of motor trouble is over-lubrication, as some oil or grease and the motor may burn-out.

Cleaning Commutators

Electric motors which have commutators should have the commutators cleaned occasionally by using a 2/0 sandpaper which should be pressed lightly against the commutator with a piece of wood to remove accumulated grease and dirt. Emery cloth should never be used for this purpose, as emery is an electrical conductor and may cause a short-circuit.

The carbon brushes on the motor should be free to move in their holders or guides. Chipped or broken brushes, or those which do not make a firm contact with the commutator, should be replaced with the new ones. New brushes should be formed to the commutator with sandpaper. This may be done by placing a strip of fine sandpaper around the commutator, the sanded side in contact with the brush, and turning the motor in the direction of rotation for a few turns. This will make a proper seat for the brush.

Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

Q.—What could be done to prevent foxes from entering poultry yards?

A.—Foxes usually come into the poultry yards or ranges just before dawn and catch the birds just coming out of the houses or trees. If the birds are not closed in the houses over-night, it is difficult to protect them from foxes without special precautions. Dogs chained or at large in the field will keep foxes out of the range. Electric fences are also used to good advantage, set on the outside of the range fence, the low wire being about six inches off the ground. Grass must be cut short to avoid short-circuits. Woven wire fencing set with a loose top hanging outward will also prevent climbing by foxes. An oil strip, two or three feet wide, outside the fence will also prevent foxes entering the range. A mixture of one part turpentine or kerosene to ten parts crankcase oil is good.

Traps may also be set, but great care must be taken to successfully trap foxes. In setting a trap, cut out the sod under the fence in a runway used by the fox; tease out the sod to leave only a fine net of grass and roots to set over the trap, which has been rubbed with dead skunk (if possible).

Q.—Why do some pullets start laying at a slow rate?

A.—As most well-developed pullets start to lay at 5½ to 7 months, with the exception of Leghorns which get into a heavy rate slightly earlier, any slowness in starting may be traced to the following: 1. lack of full body maturity due to poor feeding during growth; 2. inherited poor rhythm of egg production associated with low numerical annual production; 3. poor environment, lacking in good handling as well. Pullets which are ready to lay should be handled with care.

Q.—Is it possible to fill the feed hopper too full?

A.—Feed can be saved, and the birds will still get the necessary fresh feed if mash hoppers are filled only to the proper level. Hopper construction has some influence in saving feed, the square-bottomed trough hopper being preferred. Over-filled hoppers merely invite the birds to pull the feed out over the edge of the hopper.

W. C. Sanctuary, who has made a special study of feed hoppers, offers the following advice: fill the hopper to a certain level. Then hook the feed up toward the edge of the hopper with a finger, just as the hen would do with her beak. If the mash flows over the side, the hopper is too full. Check again by reducing the level of the feed and repeat the process. The upper

edge of the mash, when pulled up, should not remain higher than one inch from the lip of the hopper.

Q.—Does increased feed intake produce more eggs?

A.—When the new pullet flock is housed the majority of the individuals are approaching laying condition, but still immature in body size and thus require careful feeding to maintain body condition and egg production. The rate of lay by the new pullet is usually high. Care should be taken to ensure the maintenance of body weight. A full work-day of approximately 13 hours, through the use of artificial light, will assist in getting the birds to eat sufficient feed.

Use a well-balanced laying ration, provide ample hopper space and feed supplementary feeds, such as extra green feed when available, and moist mash at noon after cold weather sets in. High producing pullets consume from 10 to 20 pounds more feed per year than mediocre individuals, but actually produce eggs more economically on the basis of pounds of feed per dozen eggs laid.

Q.—How can feather picking on range be overcome in turkeys?

A.—Feather picking by turkeys may be partly the result of close ranging with a minimum of feeding space at hoppers. It is also suggested that, perhaps, the birds have food adhering to the beak and in attempting to clean the beak pick at other birds. Place a wire across the hopper for such cleaning of the beak. Feather picking is usually worse with confined stock. A special method of debeaking is by cutting the upper half of the beak shorter than the lower section. Another method is the use of "bits" or hog rings in the mouth, running across the upper beak and attached in the nostril, yet free to move.

Q.—Should prospective breeding turkeys be selected from early or late hatched stock?

A.—Turkeys come into breeding condition at approximately eight months of age. It is therefore important to have the birds hatched early enough to come into condition to breed and lay eggs when wanted the following winter or spring. The male should be specially fed or subjected to artificial light, by arranging a longer day, at least three weeks before the hens are expected to lay. If poults are desired in early April, the hens should be in condition to lay by mid-February. The males should be conditioned starting in late January. Poults hatched in May and early June are therefore necessary, to have breeders ready to produce fertile eggs for April poults the next year.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmer's co-operatives

CREDIT UNIONS

by Floyd F. Griesbach

The Co-operative Union of Canada reports a tremendous wartime increase in Canada's credit union development, with no sign of abatement. Figures published by the Economics Division, Marketing Services, Dominion Department of Agriculture show an increase of 1255 credit unions since 1940, with an increase of nearly half a million members and of more than \$160 million in assets.

During 1946 credit unions lent their members over 53 million dollars for provident and productive purposes. Since credit unions were first organized in Canada, loans have been made totalling \$330,654,751. In Prince Edward Island, the uncollectable loans are only 1/14 of 1% on all loans granted in the ten years since their first credit union was organized. New Brunswick, since the inception of credit unions, has had a loss of 1/40 of 1% on loans totalling \$8 million. Other provinces report similarly low losses. This record was possible with an average saving of \$252.07 per member.

Every province has a credit union act which defines the limits of operation and appoints an official to assist credit unions by keeping their transactions within the limits of the field made possible by the Act.

Who Can Join a Credit Union?

Membership in a credit union is similar to any other type of co-operative which exists to serve its members. If a group of people have a common need for credit and are willing to make systematic savings they may form a credit union by making application to the provincial government for a charter.

The charter will require that membership must be open to anyone within the limits specified, regardless of race, religion, or creed. However, provision is made for refusing admission or expulsion to anyone who willfully abuses the privileges offered.

Each member has one vote regardless of the number of shares or money invested; no proxy voting is allowed.

Net savings after deduction for reserves must be distributed among the members according to the amount of patronage or savings made by each member. Therefore the more a member uses the credit union, the more benefit he receives.

Purposes

Three main purposes are outlined by the charter: to

promote thrift among the members through a systematic plan of saving; to make use of these joint savings in the form of individual loans to themselves at reasonable rates of interests; to educate the members in the importance of thrift and the care of savings.

Management

The members of a credit union elect three boards to supervise the business. The board of managers (or directors) has the responsibility of looking after annual meetings, educational programs and other general duties. The Credit Committee has the responsibility of approving or rejecting applications for loans. In urban groups the practice is to have the Credit Committee deal with each application. Under rural conditions this practice has created many problems, but it is now becoming common for rural credit committees to strike a rate for each member and to give the treasurer power to operate within these rates. The Committee meets only to deal with exceptional requests and at regular intervals to revise the rates. The Supervisory Committee meets regularly to audit the books and see that everything is in order.

Credit unions in a province usually form a Federation or League which makes it possible for large credit unions or those with idle capital to assist smaller groups or those requiring more credit than their savings can service at the time.

Loan Protection

The Provincial Leagues have united with the Leagues in the various States to form C.U.N.A. (Credit Union National Association). A result of this co-operation is the loan protection service. For a few cents on a thousand dollars local credit unions are able to guarantee payment of a loan in case the borrower dies before maturity of the loan, thus relieving the widow or estate of the burden of the loan.

It is also possible to insure the savings under a similar plan which **doubles** the credit union savings returned to the estate of any member following his (or her) death. A reasonable maximum is set to avoid the abuse of the plan by unscrupulous investors.

Much of the value of credit unions is in the opportunity it provides for a community or other group of people to gain experience in co-operative action and thus avoid many serious mistakes when they attempt larger pro-

jects such as co-operative stores, co-operative markets, co-operative dairies, or co-operative cold storage.

Credit unions are an excellent opportunity for rural youth to gain experience with financial problems before taking over the more complicated task of financing a farm. They also provide for many people, who do not enjoy a bank account, a convenient method of making very small savings (ordinarily considered nuisance accounts) and thus develop the habit of thrift. The balance on hand in any credit union is placed in a chartered bank by a bonded treasurer which eliminates the problem of large amounts of cash accumulating in the community without proper protection.

Anyone interested in more details about credit unions may obtain literature by writing to the Provincial Department of Agriculture for free literature; the Co-operative Union of Canada, 193 Sparks Street, Ottawa; Information Centre, Macdonald College; or by contacting your nearest credit union or Caisse Populaire.

Co-operatives on Increase

Co-operative organizations of all kinds are growing in number and in strength in Canada, according to the 15th annual summary of co-operatives issued by the economics division of the Dominion department of agriculture.

There were 1953 co-operative associations in Canada in 1946, compared with 1824 in the previous year, and just over 1000 in 1937. Total number of shareholders or members in 1946 was 926,863, compared with a little less than 400,000 in 1937. Total volume of business in 1946 done by these co-operatives was shown to be \$554 millions. Total assets were \$163 millions.

The value of farm products marketed through co-operatives in 1946 totalled \$454.5 millions.

Boys and Girls on Farms

According to the 1941 census, there were 800,000 boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 20 years on farms in Canada, of whom 38,475, or 4.8 percent are members of the Canadian Boys and Girls Farm Clubs, not including 7,398 members of Junior Farmer Clubs in Ontario—an older age group.

Nova Scotia leads the provinces in the proportion of members of the Boys and Girls Farm Clubs with 7,273, out of a total of 44,498 boys and girls on farms, or 16.4 percent.

Covering up for Conservation

The human race depends on the top six inches of the soil. Unfortunately, when bare land is exposed to the action of wind and water, part of that vital six inches is carried away or its food contents washed out. So good farmers refuse to leave their land bare. Instead, they use what are known as "cover crops," to protect the surface soil from the elements.

MARKETS COMMENTS

Hog gradings for the week ended November 9th and numbered 153,260 compared with 104,058 in the corresponding week of the previous year. Of this number 4,012 were heavy and 5,510 were extra heavy. Combined, this amounted to 6.2 per cent of total gradings as contrasted with 4.3 per cent in these classes in the corresponding week of the previous year. This is one of the repercussions of the recent strike. Of total gradings 10,314 were sows. This was 6.7 per cent of the total which contrasts with 5.4 per cent in this class during the corresponding week of the previous year. The increased proportion of sows marketed may be partly due to the recent strike but it is certainly due in greater degree to the discrepancy between feed and hog prices—which now prevails as illustrated in the great increase in feed prices as compared with the previous year.

The feed situation at present is the most urgent question among those dependent on purchased feeds. Poultrymen and pig feeders are lightening their livestock loads. Dairy farmers have not an equal opportunity of doing this. Yet the fine fall weather has been a factor in easing the feed situation for those animals that consume grass and this may afford some relief to the dairy farmer.

	Nov. 1946	Oct. 1947	Nov. 1947
LIVESTOCK:	\$		\$
Steers, good, per cwt.....	12.67	13.90	14.50
Cows, good, per cwt.....	9.58	10.50	10.35
Cows, common, per cwt....	7.57	7.50	7.75
Canners and Cutters, per cwt..	6.19	5.75	5.60
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	15.52	16.00	15.50
Veal, common, per cwt.....	13.05	14.20	13.30
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	14.45	15.00	13.70
Lambs, common per cwt....	9.63	9.90	9.85
Bacon hogs, B1, dressed per cwt.....	20.20	22.90	22.50

ANIMAL PRODUCTS:

Butter, per lb.....	0.41	0.58	0.58
Cheese, per lb.....	0.23	0.26	0.26
Eggs, grade A large per doz..	0.48	0.53	
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus per lb.	0.26	0.27	
Chickens, dressed, Milkfed A, per lb.....	0.34	0.34	

FRUITS & VEGETABLES:

Apples, Quebec McIntosh, per bushel.....	—	3.00	3.00
Potatoes, Quebec, No. 1, per 75 lb. bag.....	1.20—1.25	1.60—1.75	1.60—1.75

FEED:

Bran per ton.....	29.00	30.25	40.50
Barley meal per ton....	39.50—41.00	—	63.50—67.00
Oat chop per ton	43.50—45.50	—	63.50—70.50

Trouble from Lack of Iodine

If feeds are lacking in iodine the deficiency will show up as big neck in calves, hairlessness in young pigs, goitre in lambs or joint ill in foals. These troubles may be averted by feeding iodized salt to pregnant females.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

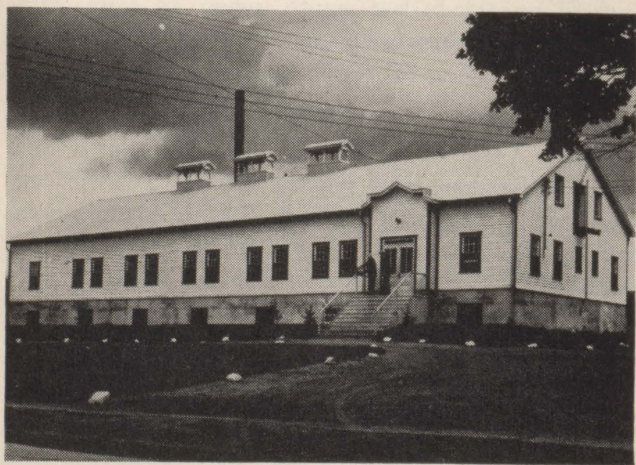
From Useless Apples to "Extra Fancy" Juice

What becomes of the "cull" apples—the small ones, the poorly coloured ones, the scabby apples, the deformed apples, that are found even in the orchards of the expert apple growers of the Montreal and surrounding districts? No longer are they left to rot or fed to the hogs. No longer do they come on the market to plague the consumer, to whom unscrupulous dealers may sell them as quality stock. No longer are they a menace to the good name of our apple growers.

Orchardists in the district around Abbotsford and Rougemont, and from as far away as Frelighsburg and Hemmingford, bring them to the apple juice plant at Rougemont, where these heretofore unsaleable apples are transformed into a clear, light coloured juice whose purity, clarity and flavour is unsurpassed by any other brand.

The Co-operative Monteregienne, to give the organization its official name, was set up in 1940 by a group of farmers who realized that something would have to be done to solve the problem of the useless apple. One hundred and twenty five of them subscribed \$100 each to get things started, and the Provincial Department of Agriculture came to their aid with a substantial grant. The plant was built, equipped as well as possible under wartime conditions, and has been operating profitably ever since.

Operations have been so profitable, in fact, that an



The Co-operative Monteregienne, the apple juice plant at Rougemont, Que. An addition to the plant, which extends to the rear at right angles, will double its capacity and permit the manufacture of apple sauce and jelly as well.

addition to the plant has been built, again with the aid of a substantial contribution from the Department of Agriculture, which should double the juice capacity of the plant, and in which, in addition, apple sauce and apple jelly will be manufactured. Equipment for the new plant, including an automatic can filler and a header which will fill and seal 120 cans per minute, has already been delivered and is ready to be installed, and a battery of stainless steel cookers for apple sauce and jelly are being placed in position. When all the new equipment is in place (the best of the present equipment will also be transferred to the new section of the plant) the portion of the buildings which is now the factory will become a warehouse.

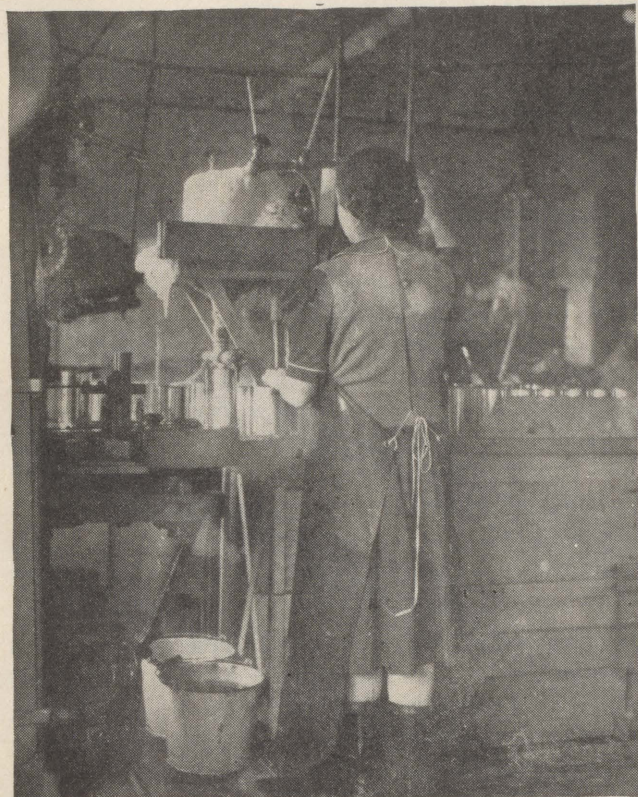
The manager of the plant is Ernest Noiseux, who keeps operations humming with the help of 26 men and 6 girls. This year the first apples were delivered to the plant on September 10th, and, it took until the middle of December to process all this year's supplies. At present, only the members of the co-operative may send apples to the plant but when the new plant is in operation it is expected that apples can be handled from anyone who wants to ship them.

It is still too soon to state what the return to the grower will be. The plant is a true co-operative, and shippers receive their proportion of all profits distributed after all costs have been met. Last season the approximate return to the grower was at the rate of \$1.50 per barrel of apples shipped: not a bad return for something which otherwise would have been a total loss.

Planned Efficiency

One reason for the high quality of the "Montrouge" juice is the fact that the bulk of the supplies are Fameuse and McIntosh, both of which make a superior juice. Another reason is that no rotten apples are processed, and the shipper who sends in rotten apples seldom does it again. On arrival at the plant the apples are dumped through a window at ground level to the receiving room. They are thoroughly washed with water under pressure, and carried by a conveyor to the hammer-mill on the top floor of the building. The mill chops them into a "mush", even cracking the seeds. This pulp comes by gravity from the hammer mill to the second floor, where hydraulic presses operating at a

pressure of 2,500 pounds to the square inch squeeze out the juice. The raw juice, dark coloured and full of suspended bits of pulp flows from the mill into huge tanks, where tannic acid and gelatin are added, which



Empty cans come from the right to the pasteurizer, are filled with the hot juice and pass to the automatic header at the left.

has the effect of precipitating the solids and leaving a reasonably clear juice. The settling tank extends to the ground floor, and from it the juice is pumped through cloth filters impregnated with diatomaceous earth, which remove all remaining impurities and from which the juice flows as a clear, amber-coloured liquid slightly heavier than water.

From the filter the juice is piped to the pasteurizer where it is flash-pasteurized to kill all organisms that would cause souring, and from the pasteurizer it is run into cans which are then headed, labelled and packed into cardboard cartons for delivery.

Regular weekly inspection by the federal laboratories give a grade of Extra Fancy to the Montrouge product. Manager Noiseux feels that one reason for the excellence of the product is the fact that because the plant is relatively small, every stage of production can be carefully controlled. Technical operation of the plant is under the control of the Quebec Department of Agriculture. The present capacity of the plant is 25,000 cans per day, but when the new equipment is in operation it is expected that this will be increased to 60,000 cans, plus some 50,000 cases per year of apple sauce and jelly.

The president of the co-operative is Ernest Jeaudoin, and the vice-president George Noiseux. Directors are John Gillespie, Clarence Standish and Calixte Bienvenue, and the co-op has grown from its original membership of 125 to the present total of 185 satisfied members who are helping themselves, and at the same time are putting a first class product on the market.

Polish Veterans to Buy Their Own Farms

When it was decided to admit a certain number of war veterans from Poland to work on Canadian farms, the purpose was to increase the supply of farm labour and thus the farm production in the country. Under the scheme, 2,876 veterans were admitted, and of these almost two-thirds are still employed on the original farm to which they were assigned.

It has now been announced that Polish veterans will be permitted to purchase their own farms, or to rent farms which they will operate themselves.

In the case of those veterans who have lived up to their agreement and have remained on the same farm right along, it has been decided to allow them to find employment with some other farmer if they so desire. In other words, when the veteran has completed one year's employment with the same employer, he is allowed to make his own arrangements for employment in the second year with a farmer of his own choice.

Quebec Eggs Will Hatch into British Chicks

The first shipment of hatching eggs from Quebec to England was made last month, when 10 crates were sent on the Empress of Canada to Carlyles Hatchery, Cumberland.

The consignment came from the poultry farm of Dr. J. A. Viau, at St. Remi, whose flock has a high record of freedom from poultry diseases. All the eggs came from R.O.P. sired stock or R.O.P. certified hens, kept in individual pens. The eggs were graded and packed under the supervision of a federal inspector, who reports that their colour, size and shell strength were remarkable.

"When I left the ranch I was a three letter man."
 "Why, did they have a football team?"
 "No, I sat on a branding iron."

Sandy: "McTavish, here comes a guest for supper."
 McTavish: "Quick everybody grab a toothpick and run out on the front porch."

Hasty Action

"In spite of everything and I understand the gravity of the situation perfectly—I urge all farmers not to succumb to panic and sell off their livestock," says the Hon. Laurent Barre, Minister of Agriculture. "I realize that many farmers, for reasons quite beyond their control, feel that the only thing to do is to get rid of their cattle and hogs. The prolonged rainfall last spring prevented farmers from following the advice given by the agronomes and the Department to grow more feed grain at home, with the result that there is practically no reserve in storage on the farm.

"Other man-made complications also enter the picture. There have been strikes in the packing plants; strikes among sailors on the lake boats. Subsidies have been withdrawn and ceiling prices on feed have been removed at a most inopportune time. For these and other reasons the livestock industry is facing a crisis.

"But nevertheless, I appeal to you all not to lose hope, and above all do not destroy your livelihood by getting rid of your livestock. The farmer may have had a raw deal, but that does not alter the fact that we still all need food, which only the farmer can supply. The man who takes the long-range view will think very carefully before he decides to sell off his herds."

Quebec Farmers Are Turkey Conscious

Turkey breeding is one branch of poultry farming in Quebec which has made great advances in recent years, and last year Quebec turkey raisers sold about double the quantity that was marketed ten years ago. In Dorchester county alone, where co-operative selling is the practice, production for this year is estimated at 230,000 pounds, as compared with 100,000 pounds last year.

In this county, 150 farmers are raising the big birds: 58 at Frampton, 42 at St. Leon de Standon, 23 at St. Anselme, 14 at St. Odilon, 7 at St. Malachie, etc. The turkeys are killed on the farms and brought to a central shipping point where they are graded and packed under federal supervision.

The same system is followed at Baie St. Paul, where three cars will be shipped this year: two cars more than last year. In this part of the province turkey raising has made a come-back during the past few years. Old fashioned methods had reduced the flocks to a dangerous level, but the introduction of more modern methods within the past few years has worked wonders, and this district will soon rival the other production centres in the province.

Agricultural Research Committee is Active

The committee on Agricultural Research, set up last spring by the Minister of Agriculture, has held

seven meetings during the course of the summer and fall, with Dr. George Maheux presiding. During the summer the members of the committee toured the various institutions in Quebec where research is carried out, noting what is being done, getting information in connection with staff, equipment and so forth, so that they will have information that will help them to outline a programme to co-ordinate research to obtain maximum results without unnecessary duplication of effort.

Quebec Junior Judges Tops at Toronto

The team of Denis Forest and Fabien Gaudet of the Ste. Marie Salome Swine Club took top honours in swine judging at the National Junior Judging Contest held at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto on November 17th. Gaudet was the high individual scorer.

All provinces were represented at these contests, which included dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine, poultry, seed grain, seed potato, clothing and foods projects. Contestants must be not less than 16 years nor more than 21 years of age, and all those who competed at Toronto were the winners of provincial elimination contests which had been held earlier in the fall. In all there were 90 contestants, of whom 33 were girls.

The contest consists of a judging competition and an oral examination, with demonstrations in the girls' clothing and food projects, and each province may enter up to seven club teams, provided that two of the teams represent the girls' clothing and food projects. Each club team consists of two members.



Denis Forest and Fabien Gaudet won top swine judging honours in the National Junior Judging Contest at Toronto last month.

Clubs from Manitoba led in poultry, seed grain and clothing contests; Saskatchewan led in dairy and beef cattle; British Columbia in seed potatoes; Alberta in food.

The team of Rene Boivin and Jean Louis Leonard of St. Jovite placed fourth in dairy cattle judging, and the Inverness team of Ernest and Lawrence Allan placed eighth in judging beef cattle. The Honfleur poultry club entries, Egede Dion and Paul Patonine came fifth in judging poultry and Richard Desrochers and Fernand Rondeau of Ste. Elisabeth placed third in the judging of seed potatoes. Quebec had no entries in the clothing and food projects.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

The 1947 A.C.W.W. Conference

by Anna F. Smallman

This report is in two installments. The second will be printed in the January Issue.

At 6.30 p.m. on August 24th, your delegate to the International Conference of rural women left Dorval by airplane for England. Much of the flight was high in the clouds so we saw little of the districts over which we passed. Gander, Newfoundland, was our first stop. The next day we deplaned in Prestwick, Scotland, for immigration and customs inspection and had lunch before leaving for London. After approximately thirteen hours of flight we arrived at our destination. The trip was most comfortable and while flying over Ireland, Scotland and England we could view the countryside with its frequent large cities. Altogether it was a most interesting experience. On the return we flew to Shannon, Ireland, instead of via Scotland.

Headquarters for our conference were at the Hotel Krasnapolsky and most of our open meetings were held here in the heart of the city of Amsterdam. Attendance at divine service the first evening, September 7th, was a fitting opening. The minister was a lady from Leyden and she spoke of the opportunity facing us to strive for world peace. The service closed with singing of "Abide with Me", each delegate singing in her own language.

Four committees were formed at the opening business session, viz., Constitution, Finance, Policy and Publicity. A new constitution was accepted and in the future offices will be for a second term only—a service of six years. The report of the Finance Committee was accepted which means that we are pledged to increase our fees to the international treasury to £5 annually. The million membership fund is to be stressed and a plan is to be studied to finance the "Letter Friends Scheme". A drive is to be made for increased membership and for increased subscriptions to "The Country Woman", the official organ.

The report of the Policy Committee is to be sent to each constituent society for study and action. The committee on Publicity offered many suggestions which were accepted: 1) That a proposed history of A.C.W.W. be written; 2) That an International Cook Book be prepared; 3) That an A.C.W.W. song be accepted from a petition to be instituted immediately; 4) That the study subject "A Rural Women's Day" be accepted. This will take the form of competition essays; 5)

That the publicity of A.C.W.W. be increased; 6) That contacts be made with the legations of each country and that we urge for women reporters who would increase the publicity of rural women's organizations. It is proposed that when pamphlets are published that their cost should be considered so that they might be available to each member of A.C.W.W.

The official opening of the conference took place on Monday afternoon at the concert hall. This session was attended by many Dutch members and the immense hall was filled. We learned with deep regret of the indisposition of H.R.H. Crown Princess Julianna who was to have officially opened the Congress. The presiding officer, Mrs. W. Evers, President of the Dutch Association of Country Women, gave words of greeting from the Dutch members. She read a message from the Crown Princess who expressed her hopes for successful meetings and for future attainments. Two dolls were presented to the Lady-in-Waiting for the children of the Royal Family. The Minister of Agriculture for Holland gave us words of welcome and urged that we co-operate with other organizations of an international character. "The country needs fine women who carry on", he said. In her opening remarks Mrs. Watt, M.B.E., reminded us of the need of considering ways



The group gathers at the Airport.

for world recovery. She expressed a hope that in the future the organization be "kept simple and democratic" with all members a part of the plan. One representation from each country attending gave a message of welcome. Mrs. Dow represented Canada and was received with hearty acclaim. The Dutch people are very appreciative of the part Canada played in driving the enemy from their country. This was shown on every occasion when a Canadian delegate was introduced. A pleasing feature of this programme was the rendition of many musical selections by a choir of members from North Holland under the direction of a charming and capable conductress. The singers were of varied ages and they proved that years can be no barrier to aesthetic enjoyment.

On Tuesday morning we heard reports from Mrs. Watt and from the Executive Committee who had served through the intervening years from 1939. Words of praise were expressed by many constituent societies to both Mrs. Watt and Miss Zimmern who had served so faithfully. Despite the perils of the blitz Miss Zimmern had never failed to be at the office each day and had given much to keep the organization alive and successful. As representative of the W.I. from Quebec, I was introduced by Mrs. Watt to the official delegate from Norway who expressed the thanks of her country to our members who had answered the call to make leather vests for the Norwegian seamen. She asked that I carry to you their most sincere thanks for this gesture of friendliness.

The afternoon session was devoted to the reports which had been sent in by the constituent societies. The meeting was informal and most interesting. International Day, A.C.W.W. Publicity, Appointment of Women to Boards, Flying doctors and nurses, Marketing and Produce Guilds, were the topics for discussion and many delegates told of what they were accomplishing along these lines. Then Mrs. deMel of Ceylon told of the work of the members in her country—of how they aid in the education of girls by sending them to England, of how they are fighting malaria and of how they are providing midwife service to the women of Ceylon.

Wednesday, September 10th, was Dutch Day and with approximately four thousand members from the hostess association we met in the "Appollohal", an immense indoor skating rink. Many were in national costumes and they paraded around the hall at the start of the programme. On arrival, the guests had been presented with corsages, a gift of the Florist Association. The programme opened with selections by the North Holland Choir and we were greeted by the presidents of the Dutch Association and that of North Holland. Greetings to the Dutch members were given by the several constituent societies. During the noon hour, we visited the booths where dolls were offered for sale. At

the start of the afternoon session bouquets of flowers were presented to the national representatives as a token of appreciation for kindnesses shown the Dutch people. Then we enjoyed a presentation of the story of the



Off to Amsterdam. Mrs. Smallman starts on the first lap of her journey.

founding of the Dutch Association of rural women and of their accomplishments during the succeeding years. It closed with a tribute to the organization in many other lands with a display of national flags. The costumes were colourful; the staging was professional; the dancing was delightful, especially in the ballet numbers; the scenes with folk games gave us an idea of Dutch customs; the reverence shown at the grave which was symbolic of the sacrifice of all our youth was most touching. The afternoon closed with the singing of "Abide with Me".

On Thursday afternoon we heard an address by a representative of the Food and Agricultural Organization sent from Geneva. He brought greetings from the Director, Sir John Boyd Orr, outlining briefly food conditions throughout the world. Recommendations given for relieving this situation were: 1) better collection and distribution of food supplies (never again should we destroy food; 2) reduction to a minimum of the food fed to livestock; 3) utilization of the greatest amount possible of milk for human consumption; 4) continuation of international allocation. As the world population is gaining at a rapid rate a fair distribution of commodities must be assured—thus the F.A.O. Board has to light the following facts: 1) it is impossible to increase production and utilization must be our established economy; 2) all members of F.A.O. must report annually on their production. He said that rural women could serve by listening to broadcasts and spreading the information, by distributing material, by reading the press, by interesting the young people and by organizing speakers meetings. It is planned to set up a rural welfare division and they look to A.C.W.W. for advice. "Our greatest war memorial will be to live up to the ideals for which our brothers and sisters died". By resolutions the societies have pledged their support to F.A.O. and the proposed World Food Council; to the principles underlying the U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O.

At the opening of the Friday morning session the Dutch members presented to each constituent society a

scrap book that they had made and which will remind the members for years to come of this memorable gathering. During the afternoon the resolutions accepted were: 1) that the constituent societies may use the A.C.W.W. badge with a national emblem affixed in each case; 2) that we work for the establishment of an international language. At the suggestion of Switzerland, Miss Zimmern was made an Honorary member of A.C.W.W. Miss MacGregor was chosen as Honorary Treasurer. The Honorary Secretary will be chosen by the Executive Committee from nominations sent from the constituent societies. The representatives on the Executive Committee will be chosen by the societies themselves. We are urged to continue our gifts to other countries, especially parcels of food.

At the final session the following resolutions were adopted: 1) That we teach the true meaning of citizenship and that we recognize the need for spiritual values; 2) That we accept simple ways of living thus returning to principles of the love of work and of a well-ordered home. That we spread the knowledge of good housekeeping and of better agriculture and that we help to remove handicaps in the work of women in homes and on the land; 3) That we further world peace by; a) taking an active part in peace movements; b) by co-operating in a fair distribution of food; c) by influencing education by means of films, the radio and the press; d) by urging the general use of a common language; e) encouraging an international exchange of correspondence between all ages; g) having publications in our own country carry articles on life in other lands.

Election of officers had been carried out and the new International President, Mrs. Raymond Sayre, U.S.A. summed up the conference in a most capable manner. She felt that we were meeting in one of the greatest moments of history. The A.C.W.W. has capable heads for progress. We must look at ourselves objectively and take action where it is needed and above all we must have great faith. Our final session closed with the singing of "Abide with Me". On Saturday morning we held a delightful farewell dinner when speeches of appreciation and presentations were made to Mrs. Watt and Mrs. Evers—and goodbyes were said.

Q.W.I. Bursaries Awarded

At the annual fall Convocation of Macdonald College, two Q.W.I. Bursaries were awarded to students of the College.

The first, the Frederica Campbell McFarlane Scholarship, awarded annually to a rural student in any of the first three years of the Household Science course who obtains the highest percentage in the final examination, was won by Miss Mildred Lyster of Trenholm, Quebec.

The Bursary in Agriculture, awarded to the student

entering the second year of the Diploma Course who fulfills certain stated requirements, was won by Mr. R. H. Kirby, Cookshire.

President's New Year Message

As the bells chime, and a New Year, 1948, is born, bringing with it a message of peace and good will, it is my privilege for the first time to extend to each member of the Quebec W.I.'s my most sincere wishes for a Happy New Year. In September, Country Women from all over the World met in Amsterdam, not only for concentrated work, but to exchange ideas and greetings. Should not such gatherings as these be determining factors in promoting that World Peace for which we must continue to strive throughout the New Year, that our yearly greeting "A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All" may denote its true significance? The problems of living harmoniously with others in an ever-shrinking world can only be solved through everyone caring for everyone else. Many challenges will confront the peoples of the World throughout 1948, including the development of political co-operation between countries and team work in industry which can only be answered by developing harmonious relationships among individuals "so that everyone will have something outside himself from which to build his personality" — the true Christian start of all relationships. You, as members of the Q.W.I. as you continue to strive for "Home and Country" can make your greatest contribution by stressing the three "R's", especially among our youth, — Realism — the importance of work and creative endeavour, — Relationship — learning how to get along with others, — Religion — trying to deal with other people fairly, honestly, and decently. World peace, happiness and contentment is our goal as each New Year dawns, so, "if you know a good thing pass it on", and you, too, will be sharing these blessings.

Doris M. Conley

The Month With the W.I.

This issue of the Journal carries what I know you have all been eagerly awaiting—Mrs. Smallman's account of her trip to Amsterdam. In order to give as much space as possible for that important and interesting report, the news from the branches is being made very brief this time. There really is news, too, for from Vaudreuil comes word of another branch added to our ever growing circle, Vaudreuil-Dorion, with an enthusiastic group that has already sent a "Personal Parcel". (The class in weaving held at Cavagnal is covered elsewhere).

Argenteuil: had the pleasure of a visit from the

Prov. Pres., Mrs. C. E. Conley, at the time of their semi-annual meeting. Branches in this county planned special Christmas boxes for their "Personal Parcel". Pioneer W.I. included a blanket in theirs. This branch also presented a life membership to a valued member, Mrs. L. M. Hooker. Mrs. Geo. McGibbon, Supervisor of Junior Work, visited Brownsburg branch; Arundel had films for their programme; Frontier had a talk by their local doctor, who also spoke at Lakefield. Mille Isle is discussing the Blue Cross and Lachute is offering prizes in their High School for the best essay on Fire Prevention or Citizenship.

Bonaventure: reports a visit from Miss Walker, who gave demonstrations among the branches; Shigawake holding a joint meeting with Port Daniel for that purpose. The former branch sent two girls to a camp this past summer. New Richmond was pleased to receive a letter of thanks from Mrs. Ames thanking them for food parcels sent to England.

Brome: Abercorn is the only branch reporting this month where a food sale brought a satisfactory sum to be used for their "Parcels".

Compton: Brookbury remembered their oldest member on her 85th. birthday and had a coin shower for their youngest — a very new baby. East Clifton reports the most successful school fair yet held. A member from Scotstown W.I. visited the Peace Garden recently and gave a talk on what has been done and is being planned for the future. They are assisting with the Junior Travelling Library for the school.

Chat.-Huntingdon: As a feature of their "Grandmothers' Day" Aubrey-Riverfield staged an amusing old-fashioned hat parade. Dundee donated \$5 to the Polio Fund and Franklin Centre is holding card parties to raise funds for the "Parcels". A Hobby Show, with over 50 entries is an interesting item from Huntingdon while Hemmingford had a talk on "The Books we Read" and a review of a current novel.

Gaspe: The highlight from this county is, of course,

their Institute Fair. (See special sketch) York was again the winner of the cup for taking the most prizes with Wakeham again the runner-up. Both these branches report new members. Haldimand discussed the children's part in the fair and L'anse aux Cousins, school prizes.

Gatineau: The value of a course in Home Economics for future homemakers was discussed at Breckenridge, while Wakefield had a talk on Sculpture by Mr. Fosberry, Ottawa, who exhibited specimens of his work. The school lunch project is being continued again this year by the latter branch and Rupert reports \$190 raised by dances during the summer, a fine increase for the treasury. And here is another original idea from Kazabazua for "Grandmothers' Day", identifying early pictures of their guests. A class in adult handwork is a feature of their always successful school fair.

Pontiac: is using the receipts from their tea-room project at Shawville fair to furnish a private room in the New Community Hospital at Shawville. All the fruits and vegetables shown by the W.I. members at this fair were also sent to the Hospital. All branches report exhibits at the fair and two branches, Wyman and Shawville say two fairs, the former winning first place at both. Demonstrations by Miss Guild are also mentioned in all reports. A contest on bran muffins is noted at Beech Grove. Dr. Robb spoke on the work of the Health Unit at Bristol and Clarendon gave \$10 each to the upkeep of two cemeteries. Elmside presented a huge birthday cake to a lady celebrating her 100th. birthday. "Pioneer Days at Shawville" was the subject of an address for that branch. Stark's Corners is sewing for the Community Hospital and gave a gift to a charter member. School prizes at Quyon and a talk on "Save the Children" work by Miss Cairine Wilson, daughter of Senator Wilson, at Wyman are other special features. A child is being "adopted" by this branch.

Quebec: Valcartier is serving hot lunches in their new consolidated school and dishes were bought for that purpose. A school fair was reported here and a programme on education with one of the teachers as speaker.

Richmond: Two branches, Cleveland and Spooner Pond, report booths at the Legion Fair and Windsor Mills states they won first prize on doll dressed as Madeleine de Vercheres at the Sherbrooke Handicraft Exhibition. A Harvest supper was sponsored here and \$5 sent to the Greek Red Cross. \$25 was given to victims of a fire by Cleveland and gifts to two brides at Dennison's Mills. A food sale is mentioned in the report from Gore and maple sugar sent to veterans in the hospital. Shipton also sent maple sugar and held a chicken pie supper. From Richmond Hill a quilting and a baby shower and Health for the programme at Spooner Pond.

Rouville: An illustrated lecture on the manufacture of rubber goods was given by the Miner Rubber Co. for the benefit of Abbotsford branch. A case of silver flat-



The oldest and youngest grandmother at Kazabazua, appropriately attired, hold a lively discussion as to which generation of grandmothers had the most fun.

ware was presented to the retiring county president, Miss Margery Fisk on the occasion of her marriage. Best wishes!

Shefford: Granby Hill is studying the Blue Cross and arranged for a quilting. Quilts were also to the fore in the report from South Roxton. A supper was held here for the members and their families—a fine idea. Warden sponsored a sale of food and remnants. Shut-ins received the apples and vegetables entered in a contest.

Sherbrooke: From Belvidere comes the same thought when vegetables in their contest were donated the Sherbrooke Hospital. \$61 was realized from a sale of articles and food at the W.I. booth at the fair. Brompton Road is financing a singing instructor for the local school. A display of handicrafts at Cherry River showed some articles over 200 years old. A sale of food and vegetables was held in connection with this event. Lennoxville voted \$10 to the local V.O.N. and Milby provided transportation for the school children to the school fair. Orford held an "anniversary tea" and voted \$2 to "Save the Children." Branches of this county were invited to attend a convention of the Homemakers Club in Barton, Vt. and many of them were able to accept this opportunity for a friendly get-together.

Stanstead County: held the usual rummage sale at the time of the school fair with Stanstead North in charge. Ayer's Cliff sponsored a "refreshment booth" at this event and operated the dining hall. Dixville sent a contribution to the Q.W.I. Service Fund, the only one in the county, and ordered some "Gift books". At Hatley a contribution was made to the library and Minton entertained the county president who gave a talk on Cancer. The annual dinner and auction of food and vegetables is reported from Stanstead North with the largest attendance and consequent net returns yet recorded. Way's Mills is taking advantage of the "Gift Books" and letters were received from their pen friends in Cross-in-Hand W. I. England.

Can You Top This?

During the last two weeks of September, '47, the members of Cavagnal Women's Institute enjoyed a simply topping experience! It had been arranged that Miss Evelyn Walker should give an intensive course of weaving lessons; bringing with her a table loom, and all necessary materials for the course. The members had, however, purchased a large floor loom of their own, and this enabled them to have both looms going at once, making samples of the various materials. There was plain weaving, twill, herring-bone, (all the husbands want suits right away, catalogue, Nava-jo, as well as all kinds of fancy patterns suitable for borders, or allover designs, as desired.

First of all, the large loom was assembled, and the complicated business of "warping" and setting up a piece of work on the loom was explained. Although there were sixteen ladies taking the course, each one had an opportunity to do each operation, not once, but many times until a good working knowledge was obtained.

Classes were held from nine o'clock to noon, when everyone shares lunches and enjoyed hot soup and tea. This was an interlude of gossip and fun, after which classes resumed at 2 p.m. Tiredly, but reluctantly, shuttles were put down at 5 o'clock and happy weavers rushed home to prepare dinners for their families.

Cavagnal hopes that other Branches will be inspired to take a similar course, and learn weaving at no cost to themselves. For any Branch deciding to buy a loom of their own, the Prov. Dept. of Agriculture will pay part of the cost, and this is a splendid offer.

A Tribute From Gaspé

The Gaspé County Institute Fair scored another success this past season. In fact the report says "even better than usual, the cooking this year being especially outstanding." This fair, the only one of its kind in the province, is an annual event and is sponsored entirely by the Women's Institutes. Miss Walker acted as judge for the classes in handicrafts, cooking and flowers, and attended the semi-annual county meeting which is held at the same time. Several of the branches were also visited and demonstrations given on a variety of subjects from "Hair-dos" to "Fine Mending." That Miss Walker has made many warm friends in Gaspé on her annual visits there, is shown by the following tribute from the versatile pen of the County President, Mrs. G. Miller.

She comes from Macdonald in the fall of the year,
To judge all the entries at our Institute fair.
She looks at the knitting; studies every stitch:
Tastes the breads and salads and pie crust rich.

She states her decisions with regard to prizes.
Then, to show us why, she stands and criticizes.
"Your Fair Isle didn't win, you didn't press it right,
And your double mitts were a little bit too tight."

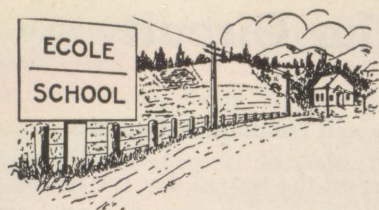
"This will get points for its originality,
And this crocheted set for its fine quality.
Your cakes and your pies, though delicious to taste,
Have ruined my digestion, and enlarged my waist."

"Greetings from the Province are to you extended,
And, I think, your prize list is to be commended.
The only County with an Institute Fair,
We are pleased, also, that you are 'on the air'."

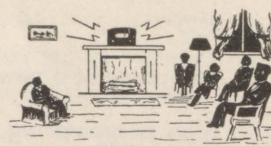
Then at Branch meetings, she shows us how to mend,
Re-model a hat with a twist and a bend;
Put icing on a cake, or "hair-do" on your head.
Then a little lunch and we go home to bed.

'Till the car arrives, she shows her versatility,
By reading the future from a few leaves of tea.
Our grateful thanks to you, most efficient of girls,
Our youthful Demonstrator, with the auburn curls.

Marion F. Miller.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Ideas—and Where to Find Them!

by Elizabeth Loosley

Scene: A long, narrow room, decorated in soft blue, warm rose red, and white. At one end, a multilith printing machine, with paper and supplies stacked in shelves against the walls. Down the centre of the room, a series of cases for storing pamphlets. At the opposite end, a desk and work table. Several gaily coloured "Free Drawings" on the wall above. A not too tidy sprinkling of books, paper, art colours on the table and nearby shelves. The floor covered with cocoa matting.

Outside, a long corridor, display board running its length along one wall, bright blue, with numerous sample pamphlets, posters, and prints. It is the recently opened Information Centre of the Adult Education Service.

Characters: Worried young business man, obviously in a hurry, clutching the morning paper, afraid of missing commuters' train. Librarian of the Information Centre, rallying her wits to meet an early morning emergency!

Young Man—"I've just moved up to be the president of our Home and School Association. The chap who was to be president had to move away suddenly and I've been stuck with the job. I've got to get a speaker and a program for the next meeting at five days' notice. Can you help us out?"

Librarian—"We'll certainly try, although it doesn't give us much time, especially for the film. Have you any ideas as to what topic you'd like stressed at the meeting?"

Young Man—"Well, yes, we have. You see, we've been having a spot of trouble with the kids at school lately, and we'd like something that would sort of put the idea across that the teachers and the parents might get together on this business, instead of just saying it's the other person's fault!"

Librarian—"That will be a lead and we'll line up something for you. Suggest a speaker and a film, if we can. Perhaps some pamphlets and a display. We'll call and let you know what we can do."

Young man goes away not so worried.

Climax: The Home and School Association gets its programme—and the new president comes back for more suggestions for future meetings.

This episode is just one example of the kind of situation in which the Information Centre can lend a hand. Sometimes its service means going out with a display of pamphlets to a community school; or answering a letter from a small town, asking for the best material available on planning a community centre; or sending a poster with a selection of books and pamphlets to an educational or social work conference; or advising a woman who wants to buy some prints of Canadian paintings to brighten the walls of a new home.

The Information Centre functions as a distribution point for ideas. It is the business of the centre staff to know what material is available on a wide variety of subjects, especially those of interest to people working in group activities: church groups; farm forums; community schools; citizens' forums; community associations; home and school associations; women's institutes.

To-day, when men and women are bombarded on every side by newspapers, magazines, radio, movies, there is a great and real temptation to look and listen—but not to think! It takes so much time to get at the facts, that it may seem more simple not to make the effort. But Germany is an example of what happens, when a nation which, after all, is only the sum total of the individuals in it—stops thinking; stops being curious about facts; stops caring about truth. And the same thing can happen here, unless somehow or other, people go on being concerned about truth, insisting on facts, rather than the mere distortion of them.

The purpose of the Information Centre is to help people get at these essential facts. The facts which they must have, if they are to be intelligent about the happenings in the world around them; the facts which will help them interpret the complex economic structure which forms so great a part of their environment; facts which they need to know about themselves as human beings, living and growing against their social background of family, friends, work and recreation.

The moment of time, in which we are now living, demands a very great deal. It demands straight thinking rather than wishful thinking; careful scrutiny of problems, rather than the obscuring of them by slogans or ideologies; the facing of conflict and uncertainty, without the smoke screen of unreasoning optimism.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon Film Circuit

by Bob Taylor

An outline of a new approach to the use of films in Chateauguay and Huntingdon Counties

Who is sponsoring the circuit?

The National Film Board and local organizations are co-operating on the plan. A regional film committee will be responsible for the equipment and its use. The National Film Board will supply the equipment, on loan until July 1st, 1948, and will supply a programme of films every five weeks. The programme will remain in the area for a five weeks period.

How is it organized?

Any organization, in any community within the area, that is interested in using films, or in having them used in the community for educational purposes is asked to elect a film convenor to act on a community film committee. This committee will be made up of convenors from the various organizations in the community. The chairman of the community committee will represent the community on a regional film committee for the whole area.

The regional committee will meet from time to time and the executive will be responsible for the functioning of the circuit.

How will the circuit function?

Plans have been made by a temporary committee to schedule showings on a circuit every other day, leaving

the equipment free on the second day for special showings in the community, or elsewhere if special arrangements are made. When the equipment and films are not on any schedule, they will be stationed at Currie's Radio Shop in Huntingdon. Bookings for special showings may be made with Stanley Currie. No admission charge is permitted by the National Film Board for any showing in which their equipment or films are used.

Who may use the equipment?

Any organization wishing to put on a showing for educational purposes may use the equipment.

What films will be available?

The regular film programs of the National Film Board, consisting of films of an educational or informational nature will be available free of charge. It is hoped that organizations will also obtain from other sources films that may be more suitable for their programs.

What about communities that already have projectors?

These communities are asked to come in on the organization on the same basis as other communities. The films will be available to them, and if any of the organizations find it more convenient to use the National Film Board projector, it would be available to them.

What Farm Forums Are Doing

Short Courses

The Pontiac County Farm Forum Committee arranged a Short Course on Community Programs at Pine Lodge, Bristol, November 26 to 29. The Quebec Council of Farm Forums is sponsoring a similar course at MacDonald College, December 29 to January 2. This course will offer an excellent opportunity for farm leaders to get together to exchange experiences and study what others are doing.

Meetings on Feed Grain

The feed grain situation has created much discussion. Meetings were held at Kazabazua, Gatineau County, Lachute, Argenteuil County; Shawville, Pontiac County; Cowansville, Brome, Missisquoi, Rouville and Shefford Counties; Ormstown, Chateauguay-Huntingdon; Lennoxville, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Compton, Richmond, and Drummond Counties; with a representative of the executive of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums at each meeting.

The resolution passed at the Cowansville meeting is typical of feelings of the farm people:

"The Farm Forums representing the farmers in the counties of Brome, Missisquoi, Rouville, and Shefford

gathered at Cowansville, November 12, 1947, strongly protest the removal of ceilings and drawbacks on coarse grains after many grain growers had already marketed their grain, making it necessary for producers of meat, dairy and poultry products to greatly reduce their production.

"We urge immediate government action to adjust the export prices in order that the returns to producers of farm products be kept in line with increased costs of production. We also urge that the rising cost of living be checked. We further urge definite steps be taken to guarantee sufficient deliveries of grain to Eastern Canada at a price which will encourage the production of food to meet present commitments."

Members of parliament are being met by many delegations and receiving many telegrams and letters explaining the attitude of livestock producers.

WHAT FARM FORUMS ARE SAYING

The majority of young people were present at 49% of the Farm Forum meetings November 3 when the topic of "Youth on the Farm" was discussed. However, 12% of the Forums had no young people living

in the community and many groups had only one or two young people.

When asked how Farm Forum could be made more interesting to rural youth:

Rougemont Farm Forum, Rouville County expressed the feelings of many groups when they said: "As practically all young people of this community are present we feel Farm Forums must be attractive to them."

Other groups agreed with Spring Road Farm Forum in Sherbrooke County: "To attract young people, they must be given a definite part in the program and recreation periods must be made attractive to youth."

Wyman Forum in Pontiac County suggests "Personal invitations from Forum members followed up by offers to take them to the meetings."

Farm Forum members had many suggestions for putting farming on a par with other occupations. Thirty-two groups asked for more modern conveniences, twenty-nine Forums asked for stabilized prices, eight groups asked for floor prices, twenty-three asked for better educational facilities and twenty communities asked for hydro at cost. Business-like financial arrangements between young people and parents were suggested by 16 Farm Forums. Other suggestions received were organize co-operatives, organize credit unions, a better service of government loans, arrange farm work for shorter hours, create more recreational facilities, pay for the work done by the farmer's wife, and more definite responsibilities for youth on the farm with pay for same.

Community Schools Annual Meeting

Forecasting a broader function for the provincial council the annual meeting of Community Schools, held at Granby on October 31, decided to change the name of the federating body to the Quebec Council for Community Programmes. Under the new name the Council will seek to provide a consultative and co-ordinating service for all types of community activities which have an educational purpose. As before, the facilities of the Rural Adult Education Service will be at the disposal of the organizations which are affiliated to the Council.

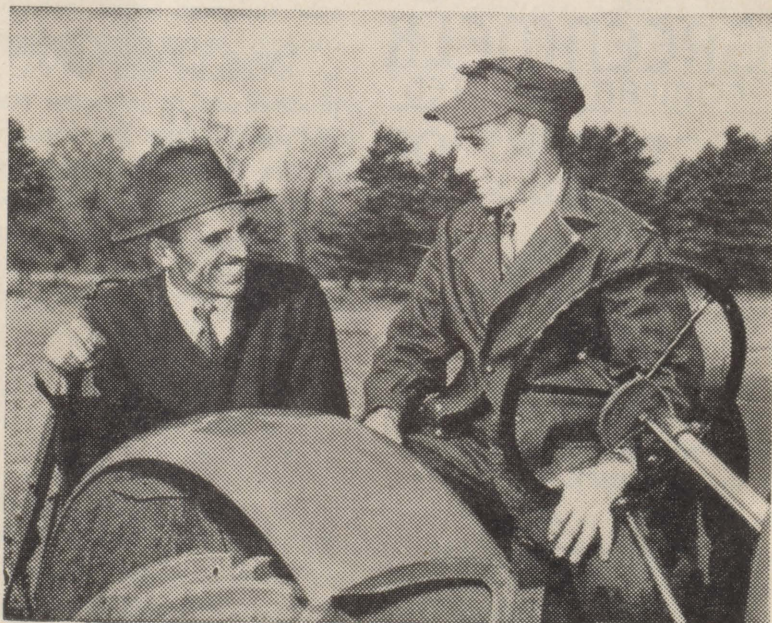
E. E. Dennison, principal of the Knowlton High School and supervisor of Brome County schools was elected president of the Council to succeed David Mun-

ro of Ormstown. Vice-presidents elected were A. N. Langford of Lennoxville and A. B. Farquhar of North Hatley. Treasurer is Miss E. Watson of Sweetsburg and Secretary, H. R. C. Avison of Macdonald College.

Reports of Community Schools were presented by representatives from Sawyerville, Howick, Cowansville, Knowlton and Ormstown. These five schools, along with the International School at Stanstead had a total enrollment of 560 students. A. N. Langford presented the report for the Eastern Townships Committee of the Council, giving details of the successful leaders schools held at Knowlton and Lennoxville in May and indicating plans for short courses to be arranged during the winter.

Farmers Win Overseas Trip

Glen McFaddin, of Millbank, Ont., seated on the tractor which won him a free trip to Britain, chats with runner-up Russell Hare, of Nanticoke, Ont. McFaddin won the Esso Champions class for tractors at the International Plowing Match at Kingston, and with it the trip and a gold medal, both provided by Imperial Oil Ltd., which sponsored the class. Silver medalist Hare also gets a free trip and both hope to take part in British plowing matches early next year.



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Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Our 'long pant' farming, as I called it when we hired a full-time man for the first time, did not last very long and came to a very sudden ending. The full-time man left us without notice and, though we have hired three different ones since on their own terms, to date none of them have shown up. After six weeks of working from five A.M. to eight P.M. we gave up and bought a milking machine. So far it hasn't helped us any but no doubt it will when the cows and I get accustomed to it. One thing is certain: weighing the milk of each cow makes much more difference in the milking time with machine milking than with hand milking. But the time spent in this is still the most profitable time of any connected with the dairying. It is one of the things that will help to cut our production costs when the need for doing so is even greater than at present.

In the matter of cutting production costs, what organization the farmers have does not pay enough attention to that angle. We try hard (and often unsuccessfully) to get our selling price raised after someone else has raised our cost. But this method brings us up against consumer resistance and even actual inability of the consumer to pay our higher price. This is particularly true in the case of produce sold to an export market. So the time to start the battle is every time a demand is made for higher wages where they will affect our costs and that is practically every time. All too often we have let the old wool of increased buying power for labour be pulled over our eyes. Their buying power may be increased but they kick just as hard over using any of it to give the farmer a better price for his goods.

For example, look where the dairyman is to-day. Feed prices have skyrocketed in addition to all his other costs. Employment is at a high level

and so are wages but do we get a decent price for milk or butter? Nothing doing, officials manage to dig up a surplus from somewhere or other and down goes butter just as feed takes its biggest rise. The old margarine threat is also raising its head again. Judging by the other treatments handed the farmers, that threat is apt to be realized.

No doubt the western farmer needed the higher price for his grain with his higher costs. But farmers in east and west should have tried harder to keep costs down so the man in the west could afford to sell his grain to the man in the east at a reasonable price. Another interesting point is why did feed prices advance so much before the ceiling went off and subsidies were dropped? We bought barley for \$1.85 well into last winter yet it went as high as \$2.25 with a severe drop in quality before there was any change in ceilings or subsidies. Flax is one of the few items still under price control but oilcake meal has nearly doubled in price. All of which goes to show that our farm organization is not strong enough and we need more Farm Forums.

If the size of the Stanstead County Rally at Ayer's Cliff is any measure number of Forums in that county. I have never seen nearly as many people present at one before. As P. D. McArthur reminded us, this district saw the start of the idea and should be in rather stronger at the finish than it has to date. Our county representative, Carl Corey, is certainly doing his part to boost the recruiting of new members.

Travelling around in search of a new forum for the Baldwin's Mills district, we found interest but people had lived through too many winters to get enthusiastic over the idea of

"The old believe everything; the middle aged suspect everything; the young know everything."
—Oscar Wilde.

I consider it the best part of an education to have been born and brought up in the country.
—Amos Bronson Alcott.

planning any definite programme for the winter. However, we tried to sell them on the idea of a small forum in a close neighbourhood where they would not have far to go. Our own has survived to date with a very limited membership. Where roads are bad in the winter two or three small forums are better than one big one with only a few of the nearest members present on a bad night. Joint Fourth night meetings, when possible, allow for larger gatherings.

I had to miss this month's particularly good film board showing but Dot went to tell me how good it was. The co-operative creamery which our Farm Forums helped to get organized was holding its third annual meeting the same night and I thought I should go to that since business is supposed to come before pleasure... At least we had the pleasure of hearing that the creamery had a good year. It met all obligations gave a fair profit and a very good price for butterfat.

Early Chicks Pay Better

Early chicks are the most profitable. They make better use of feed than later hatches, are more uniform in growth, are well grown before hot weather sets in, and are ready to settle down to laying by September, when egg prices are usually at their peak.

Chicks hatched later than February or March do not have the same opportunity. Pastures dry up in the summer and chicks that are only partly feathered suffer more from the heat, so they do not make such vigorous growth. Early chicks, grown under more favourable conditions, forge ahead much faster.

Our aim should be to have seven-month-old pullets in full lay by October, in order to capitalize on the high fall prices. Our chicks should therefore be hatched in March and April — and February chicks will be good business this year for people equipped to handle them.

If every farmer were to get his chicks about a month earlier than usual

this would mean very early chicks for some buyers. Not everyone is equipped to grow February and early March chicks, but those who are would find it will pay to get as large a portion of the year's total chicks as possible in those months, so they will be laying early in the fall.

Early chicks need a little more attention and feed, since they are kept in doors longer than those hatched later; and they should be given the best of care to ensure normal growth. As the market for poultry meat is promising, cockerels should also get good care. But the slight extra expense and trouble will be amply repaid by extra returns.

Why Have Fires?

Ninety percent of all farm fires can be prevented, says Norval Wardle, farm and home safety specialist at Iowa State College.

Fires usually can be traced to some kind of carelessness. They just don't start unless someone has helped set the stage for them.

Defective chimneys, sparks on combustible roofs, unsafe stove and furnace insulation, and misuse of electricity and appliances cause most property damage from fires. Most common causes of personal injury from fires are careless use of gasoline, kerosene or other inflammable liquids, and

clothing catching on fire from stoves or bonfires.

Other common causes of farm fires are poor construction of buildings; spontaneous ignition of hay, straw or oily rags; careless disposal of hot ashes and coals, matches and cigarettes; and lightning striking unprotected buildings.

The first step in farm fire prevention is the development of a fire consciousness. Too many hazards on farms remain unheeded until a fire occurs. Members of the family should make a survey of the entire farm to locate and record fire hazards. These are not difficult to recognize.

The next step is the application of corrective measures. The simplest solution is to remove the hazard entirely. If it cannot be removed, devise some other solution such as the use of spark arresters on chimneys and protective fire guards around stoves and pipes.

Crooked Keels and Breast Blisters

The way to get rid of crooked keels and breast blisters in poultry is to select breeding stock that has shallow and round breast conformation. Such selection should in a few generations produce plump and high grading market birds which develop few bursae or crooked keels.

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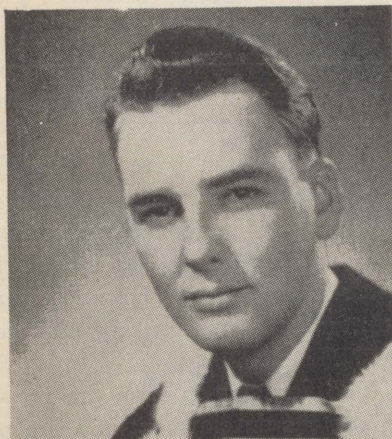
DAIRY FEEDS

M46-10



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Mac Graduate Gets Important Position



When Fred Proudfoot graduated from Macdonald College in 1943, his classmates wrote of him in the yearbook, "Ambition — to be head of the Federal Poultry Department." A step in that direction has been taken for announcement was made last month that he had been

appointed Provincial Poultry Husbandryman for Nova Scotia, succeeding Prof. J. P. Landry, retired on superannuation after nearly fifty years of service in the department.

Mr. Proudfoot brings good qualifications to his new post. His interest in poultry began in 1931 when, with his two brothers, he became a member of the newly-organized junior calf and poultry clubs. The home farm was primarily a dairy enterprise, but poultry has become more and more important, until today the farm at Salt Springs, operated by the two brothers, have 2,000 breeders and a 70,000 egg capacity hatchery, which hatched well over a quarter of a million chicks last year.

Fred enlisted in February, 1943, and was recommended for his degree without being required to complete the work of his final year. On discharge from the services he enrolled at Cornell University and graduated with an M.Sc. degree. He is already at work in his new position, with headquarters at Truro.

College Holds Annual Assembly

Students, staff members in colourful gowns and hoods, and visitors crowded the College Assembly Hall on the evening of November 26th for the Annual

Assembly, which was once again observed in its traditional form. This is the occasion of the academic year when Principal James makes an official visit to the College to bring a message to the students and to present prizes and medals earned during the preceding session.

Prize winners included the following: Lieutenant Governor's Medals to Miss M. J. MacKinnon, Mrs. Emily Ashton, Mr. J. J. Radford, Mr. Bruce Ayearst: the Governor General's Medal and the I.O.D.E. Bursary to Mr. H. B. Heeney: the Minister of Agriculture's Medals to Mr. V. Smith and Mr. N. P. Emerson: the Dr. John L. Todd Gold Gymnastic Medal to Miss Clara Covey. The I.O.D.E. Scholarship was won by Miss Margaret McDougall, the Walter M. Stewart Scholarship by Mr. Thomas Simard, the Borden Company Scholarship by Mr. G. L. Curtin. On behalf of the Quebec Women's Institutes, Mrs. Roswell Thomson presented the Frederica Campbell MacFarlane Scholarship to Miss Mildred Lyster and the Q.W.I. Bursary to Mr. R. H. Kirby. The I.O.D.E. Bursaries were presented by Mrs. T. P. Ross, and Miss Joy Planch presented the prize offered by the Montreal Home Economics Association to Miss Vivian Gourley. Three Kiwanis Club Bursaries were presented to Messrs. T. S. Duncan, D. M. McKell and A. F. McWhinnie, and the La Ferme Prize, won by Mr. L. Fouilland, was presented by Prof. W. A. Maw in behalf of Mr. Robert Raynauld.

With the entrance of the Diploma Course students on October, the Macdonald College clan for the 1947-48 session was complete. The residences are full, almost one hundred students are living out, the dining room is crowded, and on nights when the students have an entertainment going on there is standing room only in the Assembly Hall.

Registration in the first year of the Diploma Course is about the same as last year, with students from the Province of Quebec, as is to be expected, making up the largest group. The next largest comes from Great Britain: eight from England and two from Wales, for the C.P.R. scheme is in operation again after having been suspended during the war years. Four boys come from eastern Ontario, and there are representatives from Prince Edward Island, Mexico, British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica and France in the class. Nine are veterans.

The Macdonald College Study Outlines

These popularly-written study outlines are packed with information, presented in readable form with questions for study and useful references. The kits are made up of carefully chosen pamphlets giving up-to-date information.

GUIDE TO GROUP DISCUSSION: 10 cents a copy, \$7.00 a hundred. This 40 page booklet explains briefly and clearly how to plan, organize and conduct various types of discussion. A copy of this Guide goes with each order for the following study outlines.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERIES: A study in 5 units—price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 40 cents. In this series are discussed the general nutritive properties and individual peculiarities of the feeds most commonly used in the feeding of dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Attention is drawn to the nutritional requirements of the different classes of stock and it is pointed out how adequate rations can be prepared to supply these needs.

A study in 12 units—**CROP PRODUCTION SERIES:** price 70 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 80 cents. This deals with matters related to the maintenance of crop productivity at a high level—tillage, rotation, fertilizers and manures, weed control, seed, hay crops, pasture, grain crops, corn, alfalfa and silage making.

POULTRY PRODUCTION SERIES: A study in 12 units. Price 75 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 85 cents. This is a general analysis of the place and need of the poultry flock on the general farm; methods of stock selection and general management; poultry products as a cash crop on the farm; special problems of marketing the products.

CO-OPERATION SERIES: A study in 12 units. Revised and illustrated. Price 60 cents; with supplementary bulletins, \$1.00. This is a study on the purposes, principles and possibilities of co-operation; the essentials to co-operative success; the function and organization of credit unions, consumers' and producers' co-operatives; problems of management; the place of education in co-operation and a brief treatment of co-operative medicine.

HOME ECONOMICS SERIES: A study in 6 units. Price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 35 cents.

This series emphasizes the diet as a factor in good health including the place of milk, cereals, grain products, vegetables, the protein foods, etc. It discusses the problem of planning adequate meals at moderate cost, analyzes the food budget and suggests suitable menus.

RURAL LIFE SERIES: Education, Health, Recreation, in 6 units. Price 80 cents. (But residents of Quebec may obtain free by writing to Director of Protestant Education, Quebec, P.Q.) Tells about the organization, management and how to improve our rural schools; how to improve the health services of people in rural areas; why rural people should develop better recreational facilities and how to do so.

ECONOMIC SERIES: 16 printed pamphlets, Price \$0.50 for the entire set. Published by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College Street, Toronto, Ont. These cover a number of specific problems of interest to the farmer. The name of their content is indicated by the list of titles below: 1. Are there too many farmers? 2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land? 3. Will increased production benefit the farmer? 4. Should Canada encourage land settlements of immigrants? 5. Can we improve our taxation system? 6. How far will improved farm management methods help? 7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit? 8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work? 9. What can we hope to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions? 10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer? 11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products? 12. What can the farmer gain through organization? 13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer? 14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable or practicable for Canada? 15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be? 16. What shall we do about it?

Write now to the Macdonald College Journal, Macdonald College, Que., and enclose the necessary amount for any or all of the outlines.

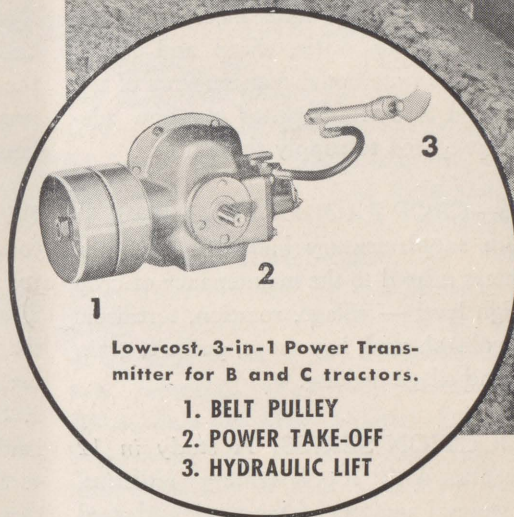
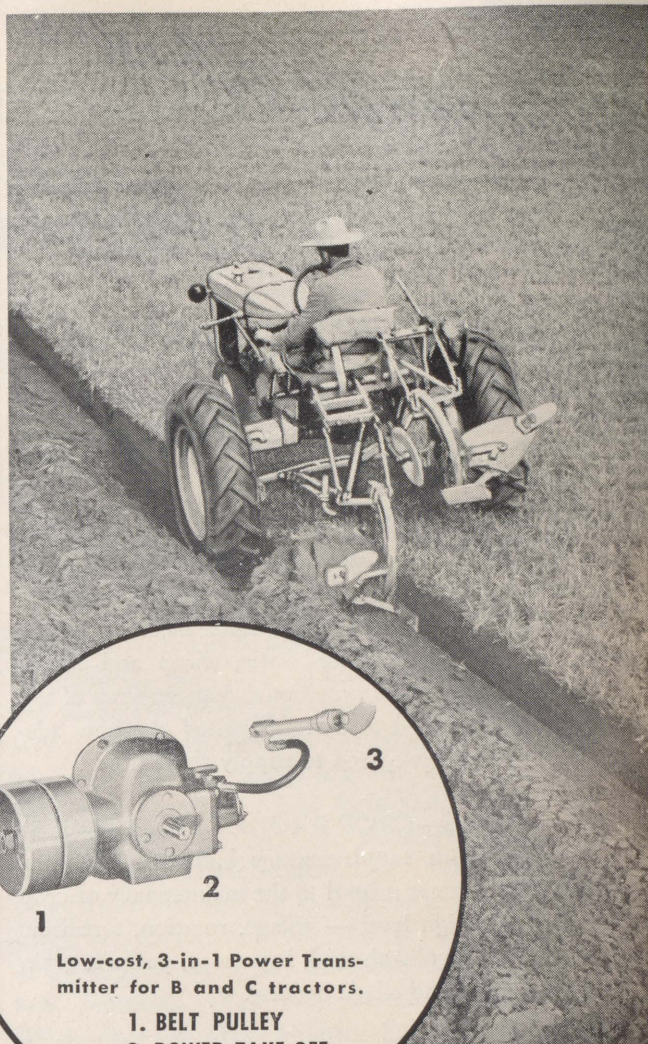
GIVE YOUR LAND A LIFT

Hydraulic Lift Implements OPERATE AT A FINGER'S TOUCH

The right and left-hand bottoms of the two-way plow (pictured at right) are alternated in plowing back and forth across the field. All furrows are turned in one direction, leaving no dead furrow. In hilly land all furrows can be turned uphill, forming small terraces to catch and hold moisture. At the touch of a lever on the tractor, oil pressure in the hydraulic system instantly lifts or lowers either bottom of the plow.

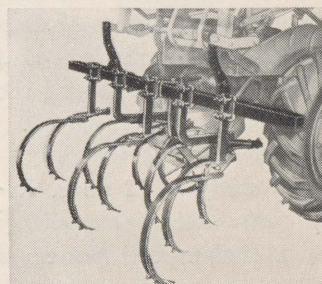
This is how A-C hydraulic-lift implements can help undo the damage of heavy rains that leach and harden soils. Mellow, enriching humus must be worked back into the land. Terraces must be built on steeper slopes.

The new Allis-Chalmers tractor-mounted field cultivator, moldboard and disc plows — all with hydraulic control — can give a life-saving lift to your land this year.

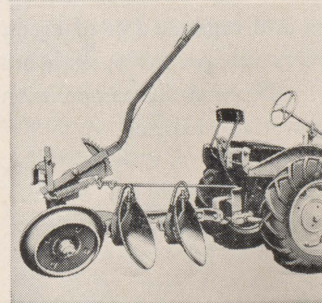


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1. New field cultivator available for the Model C tractor. Hydraulic lift. Adjustable to do work ranging from deep-penetrating field cultivator to shallow-tilling spring-tooth harrow or mulcher.



2. A touch of the hydraulic control lever lifts the A-C tractor-mounted disc plow instantly . . . an especially valuable feature for terrace construction.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK • MUSIC • MARKETS

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